THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to June 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,643—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

OF THE ASIATIC SO

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th June
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	20th July
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail
BISAGNO..............On the 8th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gutmann	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

bove rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

er. Captain. Tons. H. P. To sail on
.......A. Lussich ....4 200 600 25th July.
den, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, and Trieste.

TO COLOMBO, PENANG,
ORE, AND HONGKONG.

Captain. Tons. H.P. To sail on
..B. Vidos.......3,600 550 14th July.
eceived on board after sunset or the
ng.
lars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th

HOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.

THE First-class Steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,5 0 tons. Captain PHILP, will sail from BOMBAY for AMSTERDAM DIRECT on or about the 2 th inst.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

tes of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street Bombay, June 11, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	31st July

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2700	300	8th July.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	21th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ANCIENT INDIA,

BY R. C. DUTT, C.S.,
MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF MYMENSING, BENGAL.

THE History is divided into five periods, *viz.*, the VEDIC PERIOD, the EPIC PERIOD, the RATIONALISTIC PERIOD, the BUDDHIST PERIOD, and the PAURANIK PERIOD, and embraces a period of 32 centuries from about 2,000 B. C. to about 1,200 A. D.

The entire work in THREE VOLUMES, with maps and woodcuts, is in the Press, and will be out in about six months. Price Rs. 12.

To subscribers the price is Rs. 10 only, payable in instalments thus:—

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Vol. I. will be sent in June for ...Rs.	4	0
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No subscription is required or will be accepted in advance from subscribers.

Please apply to the undersigned.

KALIDAS MITRA,
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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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SUPPLIES of every description procured.

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London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" PLATES ARE AT ONCE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS Season has seen the issue of a New and Perfected Series, made entirely by Machinery, hence absolutely uniform in quality. Their Success has been enormous, the Demand having already increased tenfold. They are made in two Grades.

EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate, suitable for all.

Size	4¼/3¼	5/4	6½/4¾	7¼/4½	8½/6½	9/7	10/8	12/10	15/12
Per dozen Rs.	1-6	2-0	2-12	3-10	5-4	6-14	7-12	13-12	22-0

THICKLY COATED LANDSCAPE.—This Plate has a Film of double the usual thickness, and is specially recommended as being less liable to halation, blurring, &c., than any other Plate yet introduced Should be always used for Landscapes and Interiors and may be used in the Studio.

Size	4¼/3¼	6½/4¾	8½/6½	9/7	10/8	12/10
Per dozen Rs.	1-8	3-8	6-0	6-12	9-0	12-8

AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRESSING BAGS.

LADIES' DRESSING BAGS.

Ladies' 16-inch Black Roan "Ne Plus Ultra" Dressing Bag, lined with Silk, and fitted with best Electro-Plated mounts to Bottles, &c. Rs. 100 each.

Ladies' 14-inch Black Morocco "Princess" Dressing Bag, lined Silk and fitted with Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked" mounts to Bottles, Ivory Brushes, &c., Rs. 180.

Ladies' 15-inch Black Morocco "Princess" Dressing Bag, lined Silk and fitted with Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked" mounts to Bottles, Ivory Brushes, &c. Rs. 250.

Ladies' 15-inch Black Morocco "Princess" Dressing Bag, lined Silk and fitted with Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked" mounts to Bottles, Ivory Brushes, &c., &c., Rs. 325.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS.

Gentlemen's 16-inch Black Roan "Ne Plus Ultra" Dressing Bag, lined Leather, and fitted with best Electro-plated Mounts to Bottles, &c. Rs. 100.

Gentlemen's 16-inch Black Morocco "Ne Plus Ultra" Dressing Bag, lined Leather and fitted with Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked" mounts to Bottles. Rs. 135.

Gentlemen's 22-inch plain Hide "Gladstone" Dressing Bag, lined Leather and fitted with Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked" mounts to Bottles, &c. Rs. 200.

Gentlemen's 16-inch plain Hide "Prince" Dressing Bag, lined Leather, and fitted with best quality Electro-plated mounts to Bottles, &c. Rs. 200.

Gentlemen's 16-inch Black Morocco "Prince" Dressing Bag, lined Leather and fitted with Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked" mounts to Bottles, Ivory Brushes, &c. Rs. 300.

DRESSING CASES,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re. 1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,, 1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,, 1	0	0	,,
Souchong............	,, 0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,, 0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FACTS! ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	,,	153
TANDEMS	8	,,	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 4	6 4

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 8	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF—CLOTHING,

SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.

IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING.

GENTS' { ALL NEW GOODS. } LADIES'

H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 15.

DRIVING APRONS.

Fitted with Ring and Strap, from Rs. 10 to Rs, 15.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, { BOMBAY

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST.

DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

POONA,
Temple House, Camp,
& Bhoodwar Peth.
} PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {
BOMBAY,
Oriental Bank Buildings
& Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled.*

The QUININE BITTERS are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM.
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T'was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
"But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore,
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipé, and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE J. BROTHERS (Market).

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

References for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

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A LARGE SELECTION.

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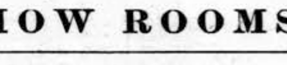

$$C_6 H_4 \begin{array}{l} \diagup NH.CH_3 CO \\ \diagdown OC_2 H_5 \end{array}$$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ¼ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

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ALL PERSONS whose avocations expose them to the glare and dust in such a trying climate as that of India, should protect their eyes. Following this advice will certainly, in all cases, be attended by a great accession of comfort, and frequently serious consequences will be thereby avoided.

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Steel or Nickelled Hook sides, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

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Also with power, very highly commended for out-door use by myopes and hypermetropes.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

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It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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CAUTION.—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

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Divisional Forest Officer, C. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, C. D., Kanara,
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THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Batty Ground, known by the name of Ghat, situate near the Sumbhoo Madee Pacady at Worli, in the City of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 232 and new No. 12,200, new Survey Nos. 1-3139, 2-3139, formerly and now used as batty ground by the said Humphries Gill, containing by admeasurement 23,263 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the marshy ground belonging to the Government of Bombay, on or towards the west partly by public watercourse, and partly by the ground belonging to Harichand Dhanajee, on or towards the north by the property of Anundrao Vithal & Co. and others, and on or towards the south by the property of Borabseth Hyderally Cassumjee.—Dated this 14th day of June 1889.

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The finest watch ever produced for the money.

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A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

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THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
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Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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JANUARY 21st, 23rd, 25th, and 28th.
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Rajkote, 30th May 1889.

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Aden, 29th May, 1889.

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GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.
Terms Moderate.
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J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 4th June 1889.

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CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

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BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

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MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

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BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Banger—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay, a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Carding's Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of elvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—
Cloaca Maxima—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire for Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers-in-Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
A COIN'S—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sing in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie—Bledhoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudey—Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences.
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay
Notes to Volumes.
Index.

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THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Lianelly, South Wales.

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CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.	
Daily Prices—Beef—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 9	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 9	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 9	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 3	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 6	
Liver, each	0 4 0	
Heart, each	0 1 6	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 6	
Oxtail, each	0 2 3	
Sirloin per lb.	0 4 0	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0	
Beef Salt, English per lb.	0 7 0	
Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Kid (Small)—		
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort ,, ...	0 9 6	
Fore ,, ,, ...	0 8 0	
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ,, ...	0 6 0	
Pork Fresh and Salt—		
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0 3 0	
Pork Salt, country, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0	
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0	
Poultry—		
Geese, each	4 0 0	
Turkey Coks (very large), each	6 0 0	
,, Hens, each	3 0 0	
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	2 0 0	
,, ,, middling, each	1 0 0	
Chickens, large, each	0 4 0	
,, small, each	0 4 0	
Eggs, each	0 0 5	
Guinea Fowls, each	2 4 0	
Pigeons, per pair	0 12 0	
,, young, per pair	0 9 6	
Milk and Butter—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6	
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0	
,, Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0	
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0	
Butter, English, per tin	1 5 0	
Cheese, English, per tin	0 12 0	
Bread—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 4 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6	
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12 0 0	
,, ,, 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	9 8 0	
Firewood—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	5 0 0	
,, per maund	0 3 3	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 4 0	
,, ,, per maund	0 3 0	
Aine, per candy	5 8 0	
,, per maund	0 3 3	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 4 0	
,, ,, ,, per maund	0 2 3	
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0	
,, per maund	0 2 6	
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0	
,, per maund	0 4 0	
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 8 0	
Ghee—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0	
,, Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0	
,, Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0	
,, common, country, per bottle	0 1 3	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0	
Oil—		
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0	
,, 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0	
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0	
,, 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0	
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	5 3 0	
Castor Oil, per maund	4 12 0	
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin	2 1 0	
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund	5 0 0	
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 13 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 11 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9	
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 10 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 2 0	
Grain—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0	
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	4 0 0	
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 0 0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0	
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 8 0	
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	5 4 0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 8 0	
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 8 0	
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0	
Do. Common, per phurra	4 4 0	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4 12 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0	
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0	
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0	
Oats, per phurra	4 0 0	
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 12 0	
Linseed, per phurra	4 8 0	
Maize, per phurra	2 4 0	
Moong per phurra	4 12 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	6 8 0	
Mussoor per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Dall per phurra	3 8 0	
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 0 0	
Peas' per phurra	4 0 0	
Toor, per phurra	2 12 0	
,, Dall, 1st sort	6 8 0	
,, ,, 2nd sort	4 0 0	
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 8 0	
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0	
Kong, per phurra	3 8 0	
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per maund	3 0 0	
Do. do. per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. small per maund	1 8 0	
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9	
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0	
Do. do. do. large, per seer	0 0 8	
Do. do. do. small, per maund	1 4 0	
Do. do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6	
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9	
Yams, red, per seer	0 0 9	
Onions, per seer	0 0 3	
Cabbages, large, each	0 4 0	
,, small, each	0 2 0	
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6	
Cellery, large, each	0 1 6	
Lettuces, each	0 0 6	
Beet, large, each	0 1 6	
Beet, small	0 1 0	
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 0	
Tomatoes, per seer	0 2 0	
French Beans, per seer	0 1 6	
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 8 0	
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 6	
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 4 6	
Pumpkins, large, each	0 5 0	
Do. small, each	0 2 9	
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4 0 0	
Do. shelled, per maund	3 0 0	
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0	
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 6	
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6	
Cocoanuts, Janghbahar, per 100	5 0 0	
Pickles, Country—		
Mango, per seer	0 1 0	
Lime, per seer	0 2 0	
Mixed, per seer	0 1 3	
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3	
,, small, per seer	0 1 3	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11	
Salt 2nd sort	0 0 9	

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket—Parsee C. C. *vs.* Ralli Brothers.
Bombay Native Dispensary, 4-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. man-of-war Kingfisher, from Bushire; Kaveri (s), from Mauritius; Karagola (s), from Kurrachee; and Chupra (s), from Rangoon.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Kurrachee; Merton Hall (s), for Liverpool; Berenice (s), for China; and Akbar (s), for Aden and Jeddah.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Kilwa and s. s. Merton Hall left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Akbar and s. s. Berenice left the dock yesterday.

There will be an entertainment at the Seamen's Institute this evening.

The office of Messrs. J., B., D. and K. was closed yesterday in consequence of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Harridas.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Venetia will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m., on Monday, the 17th inst.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th May 1889 was 92,013 maunds and in money Rs. 21,635.

Anglo-Indian Evangelization Society.—The Rev. J. F. Row will preach on behalf of this Society in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms on Sunday evening, the 16th inst., at 6 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Cricket.—A match will be played between the teams of the Independent Cricket Club and the Bombay Baronet Cricket Club on the Esplanade, commencing at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Missing Girl.—Cooshall, a woman, residing at Falkland Road, reports that her daughter, aged 13 years, named Manpula, has been missing from her house since 4 p.m. on Thursday last. The girl, when she left home, was wearing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 163.

Pick-pockets About.—Rama Lalla reports that he went to the J. J. Hospital on Thursday to get some medicine, and while there some person picked his pocket of a purse containing a currency note for Rs. 20, some gold and silver coins, in all property to the value of Rs. 43-12-3.

"The Greatest Event in History."—The Rev. J. F. Row, of Poona, will deliver a lecture in the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Greatest Event in History." Educated native gentlemen are cordially invited to attend. There will be an opportunity for questions at the close of the lecture.

A Dishonest Lodger.—Chinappa Gusaidappa, residing at Cammatteepoora Ninth Street, reports that a lodger of his, named Goorpuda, absconded on Thursday during complainant's absence, taking with him gold and silver ornaments and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 55, belonging to complainant.

Oriental Progress Union.—A meeting in connection with the Union will be held in the hall of the Ruddhivardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, to-day, the 15th inst., at 5-30 p.m., when Dr. Dhanjishaw Rustomjee Tata will deliver a lecture on "Public Health." Dr. Sadashiv Vaman Kane will preside on the occasion. All are invited.

Extravagance at Marriages.—A public meeting of the Anjuman-i-Arbab-i-Safa will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. at the residence of Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Tank Street, Grant Road, when Mr. A. K. Hakim, of the G. M. College, will deliver a lecture in Hindustani on "Extravagant Expenses at Marriages and their Social Effects" in connection with the above Anjuman.

Bombay Society for the P. C. A.—During the month of May last 15 horses and 14 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners and 32 bullocks and 4 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month.

Leaping from a Train while in Motion.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Ward, the assistant station-master of the Victoria Terminus Station, appeared before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram and applied for a summons against a Mahomedan named Mahomed Hoosain, charging him with jumping out of a train while in motion. The Magistrate granted the application and ordered a summons to issue against the accused.

Pick-pocketing at Bholeshwar Market.—Ramghera Luximon, a Hindoo mendicant, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with stealing Rs. 12-8 from the pocket of one Narayen Wittoo while at the Bholeshwar market on Thursday last. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the deed and endeavouring to make off with his booty. He was convicted, and this being his first offence, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Music at the Victoria Garden.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Swiftsure	E. Swift.
Quadrille	Diana	H. Round.
Fantasia	The Rose of Castille	Balfe.
Valse	Les Sirènes	Waldteufel.
Polka	Iris	Farrell.
Galop	The Planters	C. Fricke.

Death of a Wallabhacharya Maharaja.—Gopal Lalljee, the Vyshanav Maharaja of Gokul Muthra, who came on a visit to Bombay a few days ago, died early on Thursday morning last. He had been to Madras, where he married a second wife, with whom he was on his way back to Gokul, and had put up at the bungalow of Mr. Chuttoorbhuj Morarjee in Bombay. The funeral ceremonies were performed on Thursday, and the deceased Maharaja was burned in the Walkeshwur burning-ground in the presence of a large gathering of Vyshanavs. The places of business of Hindu merchants in the native town were closed during the day out of respect to the Maharaja's memory.

The Three-Card Trick.—Yessoo Balloo, Pacia Khanoojee, and two Parsees were yesterday charged by Inspector McCubbin before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming at Soopari-Baug Road, Parel, on Thursday about noon with cards and money. Yessoo and Pacia, who were noted gamblers, it appears, had three cards, with which they were gaming and soliciting others to try their chance in the three-card trick. The police putting in an appearance, the crowd at once dispersed, while the accused were arrested. There being no evidence to show that the two accused Parsees had taken any active part in the game, they were warned and discharged, and the other two were convicted. Yessoo Ballo was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Pacia Khanoojee to fourteen days' similar imprisonment.

Suspicious Characters.—Two noted characters, named Shaik Mahomed and Arjoon Saddoo, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions each, were yesterday placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram to show cause why they should not find the necessary security for their future good behaviour, they being reputed thieves. The two accused, it appears, were arrested by the detective police at Hornby Road while endeavouring to swindle persons passing on the road by offering for sale brass jewellery as genuine gold articles at an extremely low rate, but they did not succeed in their object. However, a charge of cheating could not well be proved against them. The accused stated that they were Dock labourers, and earned an honest living, and offered to call evidence. The Magistrate thereupon remanded the case against the accused to a future date.

Persistent Pugilists.—Sulliman Hoosain and Oosman Hoosain, two brothers, were yesterday charged by Constable Moore before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with being drunk and disorderly on Thursday last at the Prince's Dock. The two accused were both under the influence of liquor and had a quarrel about some money matters, which terminated in a free fight. The police had to interfere and arrested the two accused. They were both convicted and fined Rs 10 each, and further ordered to be bound over in their own recognizance in a sum of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace for a period of six months. The accused Sulliman and Oosman, on reaching the court yard, renewed their fight, when they were again arrested, together with a third companion, who was also in the brawl. They were once more charged before the same Magistrate with disorderly behaviour in the police court premises. On being convicted Oosman, who was the instigator of the second disturbance, was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit the amount of his bail bond, which he had a few minutes previously entered into for his future good behavior for six months. Sulliman was fined Rs. 20 or in default to undergo a term of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment; and the third accused was fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th June, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·770
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·5
Dew Point	78·9
Relative humidity of Air	·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	89·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·3
General Directions of Wind.*	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	428
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	7·80
year	8·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th June.	0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. A. C. Walker, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted:—The directors are glad to present a balance-sheet which shows an increase in profit of upwards of Rs. 4,000 as compared with the previous year. It will be noticed that this improvement is due rather to the reductions effected in the working expenses than to any increase in the business transacted. The stock has not increased appreciably during the year, but stands at very nearly the same figure as it did in the previous balance-sheet. The amount at credit of profit and loss is Rs. 22,662-5-3, which it is proposed to dispose of as under:—Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 15,000; secretary's commission on Rs. 20,928-15-9, the profit after deducting last year's balance forward, Rs. 2,092-14-3; reserved fund, Rs. 3,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,569-7-0;—total, Rs. 22,662-5-3. The stock has been re-valued by the manager on the same principle as before, and the usual deduction of 10 per cent. has been made for depreciation. Ten per cent. depreciation has also been deducted from the furniture account. Dr. T. Blaney, one of the directors, retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will be asked to re-appoint Messrs. N. S. Symons and D. H. Wadia, auditors for the ensuing year.

The chairman proposed that the report and accounts submitted to the meeting be approved, adopted, and confirmed. He said he would not make many remarks. The accounts were fully before the shareholders, and everything was satisfactory. They had done all they could to reduce the expenses, and had so far redeemed the promise made by them last year in that respect. They were going to declare a dividend of 10 per cent., and to carry something to the reserve fund.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy and carried unanimously.

The following propositions were also passed unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Alfred King, and seconded by Mr. Taylor, that a dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, be declared, payable on or after the 4th July.

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Beynon, that Rs. 3,000 be added to the reserve fund, and the balance of Rs. 2,569-7 carried forward to next year's account.

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Setna, and carried with acclamation, that the retiring director, Dr. T. Blaney, be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. N. Randle, and seconded by Mr. Shamrao Ambernath, that the auditors, Messrs. N. S. Symons and D. H. Wadia, be re-elected for the ensuing year at their former remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

A most brutal assault, which might have ended in murder, but for the timely interference of some people, who chanced to be near the spot at the time, was committed on Thursday morning by a man named Dhondoo Govind upon his wife just outside the Anglo-Indian Mill in DeLisle Road. It would appear that Dhondoo was afflicted with jealousy, and accused his wife of not bestowing on him all the affection due to him as her husband. On Wednesday night he abused her to such an extent that she left him and spent the night with her mother. This, it would seem, sorely irritated him, for instead of resuming work next morning, he waited at the entrance gate of the Anglo-Indian Mill, where he was employed, until his wife brought his food. She no sooner appeared than he rushed at her, knocked her down, and began hacking at her with a knife. He struck her several times on the throat, and the poor woman's hands were also all cut in her attempts to ward off her ferocious husband's blows. Her screams attracted the attention of a number of people, who rescued her from the murderous attack of the man. The police being then called, Dhondoo was taken into custody; while the wounded wife was carried off to the J. J. Hospital. It is not considered the wounds will prove fatal. Dhondoo Govind was yesterday brought before Mr. P. Ryan to answer to the charge against him. The facts of the case being stated to the Magistrate, hearing was postponed for a fortnight, pending the recovery of the complainant, and the accused was sent to jail to await his trial.

A CONTRACTOR'S HARD LOT.

Yesterday at the Small Causes Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. Dinshaw Davur appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of Hajee Esau Hajee Isaac *vs.* Monajee Nilajee Vunjaria, and applied for a decree in terms of an award made by the arbitrator, Mr. Rustomjee Cursetjee Cooper, C.E., on the 14th May last. This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,050, being the amount of work and labour done. The defendant is a contractor, and took a contract from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for building a house. The arbitrator made an award in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 428-10-1, and ordered each party to pay his own costs. Mr. Cowasjee Setna, Pleader, appeared for the defendant, and applied for one month's time to pay the amount. His Honour gave a decree for Rs. 428-10-1 as awarded by the arbitrator with Court costs, and made it payable in a week's time.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* General H Browne, Jabalpur
* Miss E Browne, Jabalpur
* Lieut & Mrs C E Baddeley, R E, England
* Revd Weischedal, Basel
* Col Peart, England
* Lieut Peart, Poona
* Mr L Caine, Cardiff
* Mrs W Wickham, England
* Col H Leigh, 2nd H L Inf, Punjab
* Mr H Elcock, England
* Mr W Blair, England
* Lieut T A Fischer, 5th Bom Inf, Surat
* Mr B Cantopher, Bellary
* Capt R Carnac, Meerut
* Capt A Masters, Europe
* Mr E B Francis, C S, Ferozepore
* Mr A Jones, Simla
* Mr C McCarthy, Poona
Mr & Mrs H M Hewett, Khandalla
Miss Brooks, Ahmedabad
Mrs P Hewett (Sr), Bombay
Miss T Hewett, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
* Dr H W Quicke, Poona
Mr W S Millard, Bombay
Depy Surgn General and
Mrs Cook, Bombay
Mr M L James, Bombay
Mr F Armfield, Calcutta
Mr F Lamb, I M, Bombay
Mr F Pickard, I M, Bombay
Capt C Townsend, R A, Bombay
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Mr B Schnabel, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, I M, Do
Mr J G Hall, Do
Mr S Warden, Do
Mr R Brendon, Do
Lieut & Mrs T Moss, Do
Mr J Freeman, Do
Mr S Piper, Do
Mr T Knight, Do
Mr H Blackwell, Do
Mr J Handley, Matheran
* Mr S Owen, Poona
Mr J O Callaghan, Bombay
Capt & Mrs J Davidson, R A, Bombay
* Revd & Mrs J Steele, Matheran
* Revd J McAnlis, Matheran
Mr G De Bildt, Bombay
* Mr Buchanan
* Col J Hunter, C B, C S I, Cutch
* Miss Hunter
* Revd Mrs J Boyd, Matheran
* Capt Phillpotts.

(Residents left during the week marked *.)

HIGH COURT.—June 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For investigation of pauperism.

15-89—In person—Ismail Sacoor vs. Haji Abdoola Haji Soomoer—Shamrao P.
16-89—In person—Luxman Bhairooji vs. Gungabai and another.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D.—The Goculdass Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others.—Craigie, L., and O.—Part heard.

CALENDAR.—June, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ………… June 20th, 0h. 26·4m. p.m.
New Moon ………… ,, 2th, 1h. 44·9m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 15	Cricket: Parsee C. C. vs. Ralli Brothers. Bombay Native Dispensary Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 24	6 36	— 0 48a	6 0m 6 51a
Sun. 16	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 37	0 40m 1 33a	6 46m 7 44a
Mon. 17	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Pekin.*	5 24	6 37	1 28m 2 19a	7 34m 8 40a
Tu. 18	Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Assam.	5 24	6 37	2 19m 3 7a	8 24m 9 40a
Wed. 19	Standing Committee, Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 25	6 37	3 18m 3 58a	9 21m 10 46a
Thr. 20	………	5 25	6 38	4 28m 4 52a	10 32m 11 53a
Fri. 21	………	5 25	6 38	5 50m 5 52a	11 48m —

* Left Aden at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, 11th instant.

The honour of being first in the enemy's trenches at the point of the Highlanders' attack at Tel-el-Kebir belonged, it will be remembered, to the late Private Donald Cameron, of the 1st Cameron Highlanders. The parents of Cameron reside at Abernyte, and after their son's death his medals—the Tel-el-Kebir silver and the Egyptian bronze—were sent to them. About two years ago, during the temporary absence of Cameron's mother, a vagrant entered the house and stole the Tel-el-Kebir medal and several articles of jewellery, of which no trace could be found. The theft came to the knowledge of several gentlemen, who brought the matter under the notice of Mr. Firth, M. P. for Dundee, who at once interested himself in the matter, and his efforts have been successful. Three weeks ago the Rev. Dr. Menzies, Minister of Abernyte, and Mr. Wm. M. Playfair, Whitehills, handed Cameron's parents a new medal, re-issued under the authority of the War Office.

PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have carefully followed everything that has from time to time been said and written, but I am sorry to say that the arguments of those who dissuade the Parsees from joining the Congress seem to me far from convincing. The chief aim and object of this movement is to have a representative body who may take up and discuss questions of public importance, *i.e.*, such as may affect the nation at large, and finally forward them to Government for their favourable consideration. Hence anything that goes from the Congress is stamped with the approval and sanction not of people of this province or that, but of those of the whole of India. Hence I fail to see what there is in it which is objectionable. The same thing is going on on a smaller scale even now through our political associations. Being in touch with the nation, the Congress body is a fit instrument which in the long run will cement the ties between the people and Government. The loyalty of the Parsees is proverbial, and the fears that by joining this movement they will compromise their good name is totally groundless. It is generally admitted that the Congress is at present a loyal movement. The connection of the Parsees will not only keep up that state of thing, but will be a good check if at any time, through the indiscretion of some rash and ignorant persons, it is in danger of taking an unfavourable turn. The Parsees are admitted to be the most enlightened, educated, and philanthropic community in the whole of India, and the public expect that they should take an active and intelligent share in all movements having for their aims the amelioration of the condition of the teeming millions of this country. Hence it would certainly not redound to their credit to withdraw their support from such movements. It is nonsense to say that we are foreigners in India. If 1,200 years of residence in this country is not considered to be a sufficient period to naturalize us as natives of India, I fail to see what would, and to base a contention for our withdrawal from the Congress movement on such a flimsy argument is simply childish. It is an established fact that the Parsees are the most forward and useful community in India, and I attribute this quality in a great measure to our connection with the political and social movements in this country. By giving us prominence, such movements enable us to secure the favour of Government, while by giving us opportunities to discuss and study large political questions, they befit us for important posts. Our connection with the Congress, which is also a political movement, but on a grand scale, will add fresh lustre to our name and tend to advance our interests with the public and Government. Hitherto we have joined with the Hindoos and, Mahomedans in all their political movements, and, as far as I see, we have no cause to be sorry for such a policy. Unless, therefore, the oppositionists make out a better case, it would be very indiscreet for the Parsees to withdraw from the Congress.—Yours, &c.,

June 11. R. V. KHORY.

PARSEE LADY-DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask what steps have been taken by the Government and the originators of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to utilize the services of the lady-doctors who studied at the Grant Medical College for a period of four years and who were certified by the Principal of the Grant Medical College as qualified medical practitioners? So far as I know, up to date only three Parsee ladies are qualified, viz., Miss Ruttonbai M. Malbarwala, Miss Motibai R. Kapadia, Miss A. J. Treasurywala, and that the first two lady-doctors were only paid per month Rs. 75 as scholarships for a period of one year, during which they were required to attend by turns the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary and the Cama Hospital. The experience which they may have obtained should certainly be utilized by Government and the promoters of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. It is a pity that the prospect hitherto held out to them is not so tempting as to induce them to give the benefit of their education to their sickly and suffering sisterhood. Government should take early steps to secure the services of these lady-doctors in connection with the Cama Hospital and the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary, on sufficient salaries, as they are more fitted by their intimate knowledge of native habits and manners for the posts than newly-imported English doctors on high salaries. I trust you will raise your powerful voice against the injustice to these lady-doctors, who were, when the movement was originally started, induced to join the Medical College in the hope that their services would be utilized in connection with public hospitals in Bombay and the mofussil.—Yours, &c.,

June 13. R. E. B.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF HORSE OWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—To those who take any interest in the well-being of the horse, Mr. Manekji Kavasji Patel's correspondence, which appeared in yesterday's issue of your paper, must have given great satisfaction. Mr. Patel has very ably shown to what extent the lameness of the horse might be prevented and the utility of the animal increased by shoeing it on scientific and rational principles. The terrible amount of suffering unnecessarily endured by the horse would be minimized if the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were to extend its sphere of usefulness. In England, the records of such Societies show that of prosecutions for cruelty to animals a large majority refer to the horse, and of these a large proportion are for working horses while suffering from lameness in one form or an other. "It is a painful reflection that the advance of civilization seems ever to be accompanied by an aggravation of certain evils, and in no instance is this more marked than in the terrible amount of suffering unnecessarily endured by the horse."—Yours, &c.,

June 14. J. E. BHARUCHA, G.B.V.C.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BREAKFAST PARTY.

A few days ago, writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, Prince Bismarck, as I have already informed you, invited the members of the Federal Council and several members of the Reichstag to a Parliamentary *Fruhschoppen*, or breakfast to-day. According to an old saying of the Chancellor's such attentions are wont to grease the wheels of business; moreover, the Prince prefers breakfast parties, as the state of his health makes it difficult for him to sit out late dinners. About two hundred guests were present to-day, including almost all the German Envoys and other members of the Federal Council with the Ministers and in many cases their wives. The two sections of the Conservative Party, the National Liberals, and the Centre, mustered in strong force, but the German Liberals, on the other hand, were represented by only one member. The Minister of War, General Verdy du Vernois, received special permission from the Emperor this morning, on the Tempelhof Field, to absent himself from his duties there in order to attend the Chancellor's breakfast.

Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather, the garden was not used. A large table covered with all manner of cold delicacies stood in the middle of the Congress Hall, and against the walls were smaller table with little barrels of different kinds of beer upon them.

The Prince wore, as usual, his Cuirassier uniform, and was in excellent spirits and health. He was assisted by the Princess, Count Herbert Bismarck, and several ladies in receiving his guests, among whom were Count Moltke, Professor Schweninger and many old Parliamentary friends, including Herren Kleist-Retzow Manteuffel (a son of the famous Prussian Premier), Bennigsen, Miquel, Windthorst, and Hammacher.

After conversing pleasantly with most of his guests the Prince sat down at a table between the President of the Reichstag, Herr von Levetzow, and Dr. Windthorst, having Dr. Hammacher facing him. While they were talking together Dr. Hammacher received a telegram, and answered the Prince's question as to its contents, by telling him that it confirmed the news that the Westphalian Strike was at an end. The Chancellor then expressed his keen sense of Dr. Hammacher's untiring efforts towards bringing about a settlement.

Strictly political subjects were avoided, but the Chancellor is said to have taken the opportunity to offer some sort of apology for his vehemence on Saturday (18th ultimo), saying, "When the word 'shame' is thrown in one's teeth, it is difficult to control oneself, for it is about as bad as if somebody spat in one's face in front of an army (*vor versammelten Kriegsvolk*)." The Chancellor treated Dr. Windthorst with marked attention—an act of courtesy which seems to have borne good fruit already, as it was rumoured in the lobbies of the Reichstag, that the majority of the Centre will probably vote for the third reading of the Aged Workmen's Assurance Bill.

After breakfast, champagne, and other wines and cigars were served, and many of the guests strolled into the grounds, while the Chancellor lit his historic long pipe, and related some interesting reminiscences of his career. Among other things, he praised Frederick William IV. for refusing the Imperial Crown in 1848, on the ground that it could be won only on the battle-field. He also expressed approval of the late Emperor William's policy in absenting himself from the meeting of the German Sovereigns in 1863. Most of the guests took their leave at about one o'clock and went to the Reichstag.

The official shorthand report of the Chancellor's speech contains a sentence which is exciting general surprise, for it seems that Prince Bismarck claimed not only the two Conservative Parties and the National Liberals as Ministerialists, but also the Centre. Nobody heard the words owing to the low tone in which the Chancellor spoke. Of course, the Radical papers remind their readers that only two years ago, on the 21st of February, 1887, Prince Bismarck called the Centre unpatriotic enemies of the Empire, to say nothing of Revolutionists, and sarcastically express a belief that their turn will come next. It would not be Prince Bismarck's first change of opinion about them.

Mr. Jacob Bright, brother of the great tribune, is one of the most regular frequenters of the Parnell Commission, writes a contemporary. Even the driest day—in the evidential sense—does not repel him. With his chin on his hand and his eyes fixed on counsel or witness he "takes in" everything. Mr. Jacob Bright looks his age to the full. He is in his sixty-ninth year, looking far less fresh and vigorous than his famous brother was at the same age. Jacob is unlike his brother in still more important respects. For he is about as friendly to foreign interventions as John was opposed to them. But he backs up Imperialism from the commercial view point.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Monday, June 10, 1889.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	Quotation. Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	120
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	190
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	6 p.ct.	170
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	1,010
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	142
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	176
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	1½ p.ct.	150
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussurie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	150
New Oriental Bank ...	£10	3 p.ct.	£10½
Do. Silver Shares ...	100	3 p.ct.	104
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4½ p.ct.	106
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	50

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	nil. l	25
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	80
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	5 ad-int.	183
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	3½ ad-int.	113
Bengal Coal Co., Ld., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,800
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£1	......	14⅞
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	5¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	87
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£10	5 p.ct.	160
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100 y	nil.	65
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	......	35
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	Rs 15p.sh	350
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	3 p. ct.	76
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	5 p. ct.	97
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	8 p. ct.	107
Calcutta Central Press ...	100 y	20 p.ct.	125
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	7 p. ct.	110
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	121
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	1½ p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	15 p.ct.	130
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	93
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4 p. ct.	113
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	103
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	5 p.ct.	92
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100 y	9 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p. ct.	120
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	5 ad.-int	145
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	70
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2 p. ct.	70
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	55
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	nil.	75
Empress Inu Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	420
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld...	250	nil.	175
Fort Gloster Jute Mills...	100	nil.	79
Gillon and Co., Lahore...	100 y	10 p.ct.	100
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	4 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	10 p. ct.	142
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	2 ad-int.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld....	75	p. ct.	97
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	5 p.sh.	100
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p. ct.	133
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	93
Kamerhatty Jute Mills...	50	10 p. ct.	150
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C. ...	59	Rs. 3p.sh	65
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	......	...
Landing & Shipping Co...	100	5 p. ct.	79
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	4 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	nil.	75
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	5 p. ct.	260
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100 y	12 p.ct.	145
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100 y	12 p.ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	104
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	8 p. ct.	190
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	nil.	Nml.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. ...	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	nil.	40
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100 y	4 p. ct	71
Rangoon Stm. Tramway ...	25	......	par.
Riverside Press Co. ...	100	nil.	75
R. Scott Thomson & Co...	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	4 p. ct.	87
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	90
Tarkessur Railway Co. ...	100	3 p. ct.	127
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	5 p. ct.	137
Ditto (New Issue)...	50	......	20 pre.
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	20 p.ct.	150
Victoria Mills ...	100	nil.	100
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	6 p. ct.	106

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil. a	Liqn.
Amluckie... ...	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	75
Assam Company... ...	£20	5 ad.-int.	600
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	10 p.ct. a	135
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p.c.t.	95
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	nil. a	44
Do. Contributory ...	80	nil. a	34
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	6 ad-int	200
Do. Contributory ...	100	6 ad-int	100
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3½ ad-int	165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	4 p. ct. a	38
Central (Cachar) ...	200	4 p. ct. a	110
Do. Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil. a	35
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	33
Chenga	100	nil a	...
Cherra (Cachar) ...	£10	3½	75
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	34
Chumta Tea Co.	100	nil. a	Liqn.
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona ...	100	15 p.ct. a	140
Dehing (Assam)	90	5 p. ct. a	50
Dehra Doon	100	4½ p.ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	nil. a	82
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	40
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	4 ad-int	130
Do. do. A... ...	£10	4 ad-int	156
Do. do. B	£10	4 ad-int	168
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	5 p.ct.	47
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	33
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.	61
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	20 p.ct. a	520
Goomtee Tea	100	2 p. ct. c	Liqn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	27
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)...	100	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	nil. a	50
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	10p. ct.	110
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	6 p. ct. a	72
Hopetown	100	nil. a	100
Do. Contributory ...	100	nil. a	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	2½ p.ct. a	100
Hunwal (Assam) ...	£10	3 p.-ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	10p. ct. a	500
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	13½p. ct. c	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	10 p. ct. a	67
Jhansie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4 ad int.	70
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	200
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	15
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p.ct. a	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. a	120
Kornafuli (Chittg.) ...	60	nil. a	68
Kousanie	100	3 p. ct. a	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	7
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	2 p. ct. a	118
Do. Contributory ...	200	2 p. ct. a	94
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	15 p.ct. a	200
Lalkatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	5p.ct. a	42
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct.	par.
Longview (Dar.) ...	£100	6p. ct. a	55
Loobah	100	7 p. ct. a	110
Lower Assam	£7	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling ...	100	nil. a	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	6½ p. ct.	70
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	98
Mim Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct. a	88
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	7½p. ct. a	50
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	20
Do. Contributory ...	90	nil. a	17
Moran, Assam	180	......	30
Mothola, Assam	100	12 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory ...	90	12 p. ct.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil. a	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. c	...
Naga Dhoolie Tea Co.,...	100	9½ p. ct.	100
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)...	30	nil. a	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	nil. a	32
Okayti Tea Co., Ld. ...	65	......	65
Phœnix of (Cachar) ...	85	nil. a	32
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	5 p. ct. a	65
Pashok (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct. a	86
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	10p. ct. a	82
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	nil. a	40
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	9 p. ct. a	84
Ring Tong (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)...	100	2 p. ct. c	25
Runglee Rungliot ...	100	13 p. ct.	110
Sapakati Tea Co. ...	100	3 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	nil. a	4-5
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	65
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil. c	38
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	6 p. ct.	91
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	4½p. ct. a	60
Singlo Tea Co.	100	10 p. ct.	120
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	10 p. ct.	105
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct. a	85

d. nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1888.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1888.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1887.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

A Lovely, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, so and fair hands and arms are assured to those ladies who use Rowlands' Kalydor, which is a most healing, soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth, and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a. m. to-day. BOMBAY, June 14.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, which is obtained by dividing by 24 the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·562	—·040	+·063	W S W	2	86·2	99·5	84·1	—1·1	58	8	...	1·01	+0·23
Agra ...	29·513	—·085	—·013	S W	4	88·2	98·5	73·9	—2·0	59	10	...	1·60	+0·75
Allahabad ...	29·535	—·079	+·026	W S W	4	86·3	96·4	79·1	—5·8	72	2	...	1·34	+0·27a
Jhansi ...	29·516	—·054	—·001	S S W	4	87·5	98·5	80·9	—3·6	70	4	0·09	0·51	—0·87b
Jacobabad ...	29·535	—·176	—·125	E S E	5	94·3	115·2	91·2	+7·8	52	...	...	...	...c
Karachi ...	29·553	—·083	—·018	W	31	88·0	95·7	83·7	+1·7	76	7	...	0·02	+0·02d
Ajmere ...	29·595	—·114	—·002	S E	13	78·8	86·3	77·2	—2·7	80	8	0·08	3·79	+3·03e
Deesa ...	29·617	—·058	—·003	S W	23	77·3	99·7	81·8	+0·9	51	7	...	0·20	—0·10e
Rajkot ...	29·668	—·048	+·038	W	7	85·4	96·0	77·6	+3·9	69	7	...	0·60	—0·28
Neemuch ...	29·641	—·057	+·027	S W	10	81·7	91·2	77·7	—0·2	66	9	...	2·90	+1·77f
Indore ...	29·671	—·042	+·033	W	10	78·8	83·2	74·6	—0·2	76	10	0·02	2·43	—1·06
Saugor ...	29·602	—·043	+·006	W	8	79·2	92·4	72·6	—5·0	83	8	0·69	1·52	—0·11a
Jubbulpore ...	29·631	—·004	+·014	WN W	6	72·8	91·9	70·6	—8·0	94	10	1·90	2·35	—0·27g
Hoshangabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandva ...	29·690	—·055	+·045	W	16	81·8	84·7	78·8	+1·0	73	7	0·98	2·48	+0·10e
Raipur ...	29·619	—·014	+·055	W S W	17	84·5	97·4	79·0	+0·7	64	8	...	...	...h
Nagpur ...	29·680	—·005	+·060	S W	18	79·7	99·2	76·0	—1·1	79	10	...	0·52	—4·32h
Amraoti ...	29·673	—·045	+·033	W	17	79·7	89·2	76·4	+0·7	82	10	...	1·40	—2·16e
Akola ...	29·714	—·030	+·055	N W	10	81·4	87·0	73·7	+3·3	74	10	0·76	...	...i
Surat ...	29·773	—·004	+·091	W	F	83·5	94·6	74·6	—4·9	69	6	0·12	0·59	—0·74b
Malegaum ...	29·726	—·019	+·034	W	18	79·5	92·4	77·1	+2·3	69	10	...	1·28	—1·52i
Bombay ...	29·838	+·006	+·108	W	18	83·4	89·5	81·1	+1·5	85	10	0·09	8·53	+1·36j
Poona ...	29·815	—·019	+·079	W	24	79·1	83·9	73·9	+1·0	71	10	...	3·95	+0·28
Sholapur ...	29·841	+·002	+·095	W	9	76·7	94·7	73·0	+0·5	82	10	...	4·59	+0·96
Ratnagiri ...	29·862	—·001	+·107	W	12	84·4	87·4	76·4	—0·1	75	6	0·43	14·07	—1·48j
Belgaum ...	29·874	—·003	+·198	W NW	6	72·9	79·2	69·2	+1·6	89	10	0·12	12·88	+8·11b
Goa ...	29·882	...	...	W	21	83·0	96·0	79·0	...	96	6	0·46	28·93	...j
Karwar ...	29·890	+·002	+·076	S W	S	82·5	86·6	74·8	+0·3	84	7	4·35	45·13	+23·13j
Mangalore ...	29·919	—·003	+·083	W S W	3	77·9	83·3	75·4	+1·6	96	10	2·90	25·08	—0·77k
Calicut ...	29·974	+·018	+·090	N E	5	76·5	87·7	75·1	...	94	10	2·52	19·57	—3·01k
Cochin ...	29·989	+·023	+·096	S E	M	80·0	88·2	75·7	+1·8	87	7	0·50	20·79	—3·77
Bangalore ...	29·912	—·006	+·031	S W	8	69·5	83·4	68·8	+2·6	89	9	0·11	6·00	+1·20
Secunderabad .	29·831	—·020	+·192	W	18	79·0	96·2	74·8	+1·0	68	1	...	2·20	—0·33c
Masulipatam ...	29·750	—·018	+·075	N NW	9	84·8	100·7	79·5	—1·4	78	10	...	6·93	+3·54
Bellary ...	29·891	—·008	+·145	W	14	82·5	96·4	75·9	+0·4	73	7	...	1·41	—0·62b
Cuddapah ...	29·845	—·019	...	N W	...	84·8	97·1	81·9	...	66	6	...	1·84	—1·39
Madras ...	29·842	—·008	+·070	W	10	87·7	98·2	79·6	—1·5	62	9	0·03	1·96	—0·11l
Coimbatore ...	29·955	+·006	+·104	S	6	76·0	93·3	71·8	+0·4	86	3	...	0·57	—2·11
Trichinopoly ...	29·914	+·013	+·109	W	11	85·3	103·1	78·3	—0·1	61	7	...	0·65	—2·16
Negapatam ...	29·898	+·004	+·114	S W	8	86·9	92·0	84·8	+5·8	69	7	...	0·18	—1·68
Colombo ...	30·004	+·015	+·100	S W	16	83·0	85·0	78·0	...	75	7	0·08	17·01	+5·54

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," F=Fresh, S=Strong M=Moderate.

a Thunder-storm. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Very sultry. *d* Dust haze.
e Gale of wind. *f* Threatening weather. *g* Monsoon apparently setting in. *h* Severe gale of wind.
i Monsoon set in. *j* Passing showers during day. *k* Continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours.
l Thunder and lightning at distance.

Summary.

The depression over Sind noticed in yesterday's report has intensified considerably and baric gradients over that region are consequently very steep. In the neighbourhood of the depression the winds continue to be cyclonic, and at Karachi and Deesa their velocities have increased to 31 miles an hour and 23 miles an hour respectively.

Another depression appears to be forming over the North-West Provinces, its centre apparently being to-day between Agra and Allahabad and bearing north-east of Jhansi.

In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast, barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been unimportant. In Berar, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and the Punjab, pressure has decreased briskly.

Except in Sind and Rajputana pressure is almost everywhere above the normal. At Jacobabad the barometer is ·125 inch below the normal.

Comparing the general distribution of pressure with that of yesterday, the barometer has been fairly steady in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but has fallen in other districts, the fall having been most rapid in Sind and Rajputana owing to the depression there.

Westerly winds of fairly normal strength prevail all over the Bombay Presidency, and light variable ones on the Malabar Coast. In Gujarat, Central India, the Punjab, and North-West Provinces winds are generally south-westerly.

Temperature has risen at most stations in Madras, and slightly in Bombay and Sind. Elsewhere it has fallen generally. In the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces the decrease has been considerable.

Humidity has increased considerably in Berar and the Central Provinces, and moderately on the Malabar Coast. In other districts, it has generally decreased.

Skies are cloudy almost everywhere, and rain is reported from all stations on the Coast from Colombo to Surat, the heaviest falls being 4·35 inches at Karwar, nearly 3 inches at Mangalore, and 2½ inches at Calicut. Rain in small amounts is also reported from Jabalpore, Madras, Bangalore. Belgaum, Akola, Khandwa, Saugor, Indore, Ajmere and Jhansi.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Trinity Sunday, 16th June, 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral.—Merbecke.—Hymns 163, 320, and 107.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. D. Beresford.—Hymns 160, 12, and 164.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Garrett in F.

The offertories are for the Harbour Mission.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday, Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymn 16 .

8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 163, and 311.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 160, 161 and 275.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 162, 161 and 16 .

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Processional.—Hymn 215, Special Psalms, 93 and 99.

Magnificant and Nunc Dimittis, Bunnett.—Hymns 163, 161 and 160.—Recessional 274.

The band will accompany the Choir.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—"Nearness of God." "A Labour Scene."

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cordial invitation to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Fort.

Rev. J. E. Robinson, Pastor. Temporarily at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, near Apollo Bunder. Divine Service at 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. Rev. J. F. Row will preach at the Evening Service on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Evangelization Society.

Grant Road.

Rev. C. E. Delamater, Pastor. Divine Service at 8-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Sunday School at 7-30 a.m. Gujerathi Service at 1 p.m. Marathi Sunday School at 3 p.m., and preaching at 4 p.m.

Mazagon.

Evening Service at 6 o'clock. Sunday School at 8 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 160, 7, and 260.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 161 and 274.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Choral with Sermon by Rev. B. Beale.

5-10 p.m.—Children's Service by Rev. B. Beale.

6 p.m.—Evensong.—Children's Service by F. Biscoe.

Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Alms for Choir Expenses.

St. NICHOLAS' (SAILORS') CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 a.m.—Matins.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Daily 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 255, and 261.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 254, 33 and 383.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 163, 161 and 160.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Rimpha, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.

Hymns 132, 202, 127, and 231.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 6 June.

Captain C. H. Smith, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for War to withdraw from the Army Pay Department and to revert to his combatant commission in the 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

13th Bengal Lancers.—Captain F. G. Atkinson, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander sub. pro tem., vice Gwatkin, seconded for appointment as Station Staff Officer 1st class.

Lieutenant H E Whiffin, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Atkinson.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Major S D Turnbull, Squadron Commander, to move up in the grade succession, vice Halliday appointed Commandant 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Major F R Ditmas, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Turnbull. Dated 3rd March 1889.

Captain H.R. Tate, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Ditmas. Dated 3rd March 1889.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Captain and Brevet-Major P. T. Buston, Royal Engineers, to be Superintendent of Park, with effect from the 27th April 1889, vice Brevet Major Leach, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Captain and Brevet Major H. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, to be a Company Commander, vice Brevet Major Buston.

Captain H S King, Royal Engineers, to be a Company Commander, with effect from the 1st April 1889, vice Major Mann, Royal Engineers, vacated on promotion.

21st Punjab Infantry.—Captain P M Carpendale, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem, vice Faithfull, promoted 2nd-in-Command. Dated 11th May 1889.

29th Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant G. Watling, Royal Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. Dated 12th May 1889.

Captain B M Rhodes, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England on promotion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain G G O'N Ray, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain C U Sandys, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain R Ffennel, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel R Leigh, Highlands Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

In continuation of G O C C, dated 11th May 1889, page 188, it is notified that the undermentioned passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 1st April 1889:

Lieut R E Pictor-Jones, Royal Engineers.
Lieut G E Mylne, 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt.
2nd Lieut T S Barton, 6th Dragoon Guards, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant and Adjutant W Triggs, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Major C H B Norcott, for 12 months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant W F Shakespear, to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from the 1st April to the 31st July 1889, under Rule X of the Furlough Regulations of 1875. The first ninety days will be on full Staff pay.

10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant Colonel G R J Shakespear, to Kasauli, on private affairs, from the 14th June to the 14th October 1889, under Furlough Rules of 1868.

32nd Pioneers.—Lieutenant H Walton, to remain in Calcutta, for one month studying the native languages under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of the language leave granted him in G O C C, dated 20th March 1889, page 108.

2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.—Lieutenant A Grant, on private affairs, to Kulu and Spiti, for three months, from date of availing himself of it, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Poisonous Hair Restorers and Dyes.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandrift. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS from Colonel Hawes' Tea Estate at Rs. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb., are the Favorite Teas. Largely consumed by Regimental Messes and Officers of the Military and Civil Services throughout India. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BICYCLE, a perfect Machine, in good order for sale at Sherriff's Auction Rooms, Apollo Street, at 1 p.m. to-day.

FOR SALE, at the Mechanical Model Mart, Bombay, a First-class Tandem Tricycle by SINGER & Co.

CANVAS FOR SALE.—Messrs. David Corsar and Sons' Arbroath Bailed Navy Canvas, of various qualities, at Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co., Armenian Lane.

CHEESE.—Edams and Gonda's finest quality, at 9-6 per lb., ex Mail Steamer Oriental. R. D. Subedar, Cathedral Girls' School Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, homely, unpretending, old-fashioned; illustrates the Swiss wood carving in the frames. Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.—MARCKS and Company, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW near the Mahim seashore, opposite the Scottish Orphanage. Apply to DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, No. 26, Apollo Street, Sassoon Building.

BOOK-KEEPING and PITMAN'S SHORTHAND EVENING CLASSES, 7 to 9; Morning, 6 to 8. JOHN PETERS, Certificated Teacher, Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla Bridge.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT for a few hours daily by a trained NURSE. She would also go as Companion or Amanuensis. Address "S. K.," Post Office, Byculla.

ENGLISH MATE.—WANTED Certificated ENGLISH MATE for a Steamer plying in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Salary Rs. 120, rising to Rs. 130. Finds own food. Apply to "R.," care of this office with copies of certificates.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Appollo Street.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

NASIK.—TO LET THREE BUNGALOWS, two of which are partly furnished. Rents Rs. 60, 30 and 12 per mensem respectively. For particulars apply to Rev. W. A. ROBERTS, Nasik.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGLOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

TO LET—A nice BUNGALOW on Doongarsey Road, Malabar Hill, No. 25, with large Stable for 5 horses and separate Coach-House, 6 Servants' quarters, lately painted, decorated, and repaired. Apply to EDULJEE BOMANJEE MORRIS, Church St., No. 21, Fort.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

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THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hotel Lane.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of Leggings, Overshoes, Long Boots, and all sorts of Monsoon Boots and Shoes, also a nice stock of Gents, and Ladies, Brown Leathers Boots and Shoes.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HACKIMJEE & BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
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* AGENTS WANTED.

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NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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AT THE
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WITH
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Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

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(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-1.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA
AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
pply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Thackersey Naronjee (an Insolvent) the following, viz.—One mail coach, one office shigram, and one horse.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 15, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c, &c. in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, marble baths, winches, old ropes, scrap and old iron, iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockery ware, and miscellaneous other articles. Also 60 dozen bottles Marsala, in good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.
On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Agents of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill at Coorla.
1 Old Lord's Exhaust Machine.
10 „ Flyer Throstles.
12 „ Bobbin Reels.
The above machinery is in good working order, and can be seen on application at the Mills, Coorla.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, June 15, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Umballa, 1,242 tons, Commander G F Withers, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Commander T E Gillett, will sail to-day for Marmagao, &c, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE s s Kaveri, 543 tons, Captain A Keyser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers. This vessel was signalled early in the morning, but on account of her having run short of coals she had to be towed into the harbour.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s MAN-OF-WAR KINGFISHER.

H. M.'s Man-of-War Kingfisher, 1,130 tons, Commander C. Lindsay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ras-al-Had. The Kingfisher has 6 guns on board, and manned by a very strong crew. She left Bombay on the 27th April 1888, and has since then been stationed at Bushire. During the fourteen months she was stationed there, she made two voyages to Kurrachee, and on one occasion succeeded in capturing a slave dhow. She left Bushire on the 18th May for Ras-al-Had, where she remained for 14 days. The Kingfisher passed the Shpynx at Muscat. On the way across from Muscat to Bombay she experienced monsoonish weather. The weather itself was fine, but the sea was running high all the way. The Kingfisher will remain in Bombay for some time, as she has to be refitted.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nerbudda	1966	Gillet	A	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Forbes	2441	Philip	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co
„ Apollo	2054	Atkins	D	F. Muir & Co.
„ Drumberlie	1572	Sutherland	E	E. Bates & Co.
„ Cachemira	2197	Trovitola	K	Ralli Brothers.
„ Rimpha	1493	Laading	L	Purshotum & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2467	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Algoma	1896	George	N	Purshotum & Co.
„ China	1331	Billings	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Umballa	1242	Withers	P	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Kilwa	993	Shepherd	Q	M. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Poseiden	2510	....	1	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
„ Persia	2257	Hutchison	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Thibet	1671	Preston	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Venetia	1608	Haselwood	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ M. Teresa	2011	Russovich	7	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
„ Berenice	1707	Trobitz	8	A.-H. Lloyd & Co.
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	10	Hajee Cassum
„ Sultan	1775	Collins	12	V. Ebrahim.
„ Busheer	539	Lewins	13	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Peshawur	2977	Moule	16	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	H. M.'s Man-of-War Kingfisher.	Lindsay	Bushire, May 18.
	Kaveri (s)	Keyser	Mauritius, May 29.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, June 12.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Kilwa (s)	Shepherd	Kurrachee.
	Merton Hall (s)	Hughes	Liverpool.
	Berenice (s)	Trobitz	China.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Aden and Jeddah.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peshawar for London.
„ Karagola for Kurrachee.
„ Satara for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
„ Indramayo for Genoa.
Barque Kongsbyrd for Port Natal.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Umballa, Withers, for Rangoon, Calcutta, &c.
„ Nerbudda, Gillett, for Marmagao, &c.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
10 Astronomer s .... Wallace........Liverpool, May 9.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
11 Clan Mackenzie s .. .. Calcutta.
Bhundara s .... Negapatam.
12 Clan Monroe s...... .. .... Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—50 cases sulphuric, acid, C Julalbhoy and Co; 75 cases acids, H Moolji; 80 hogsead ale, C H B Forbes.

Clan Forbes s—31 cases whisky, Pestonji and Co 25 hogs he ads ale, Wm Bell and Co; 5 case whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 250 boxes bar soap, A M Hussunally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

China s—281 packages chemicals, J Fleming and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, N Chandabhoy.

Persia, s—50 cases school slates, D R Dady and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, J Soare.

Clan Forbes s—125 boxes candles, B Roopehand.

FROM LONDON.

Deepdale s—3 cases photo materials, S Hormusji and Co; 250 boxes candles, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.

Dago s—7 bales wall paper, T M Tazkhan.

Henzada s—7 packages camph, A JanMahomed.

Rohilla s—2 cases photo materials, E Dadabhoy Karanjia.

Mount Lebanon s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

Oriental s—3 cases toilet requisite, V Fucile; 13 cases wines and 24 cases whisky, The Byculla Club; 11 barrels hams and bacon, Treacher and Co; 7 packages cheese and bacon, Phillips and Co; 4 bales paper, The *Bombay Gazette*; 5 bales paper, S A S Dawood; 7 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Apollo s—10 cases burners, M Currumsey.

Persia s—3 cases perfumery, H Ballantine and Co; 1 case musical instruments, Soundy and Co.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—80 kegs paint, E E Kurwa; 56 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 125 cases matches, Lyon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—1 case optical instruments, Lawrence and Mayo; 2 cases metal watches, G. A. Charpie and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R Rubbatino s—50 cases brandy, D Cowasji; 25 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 25 cases brandy, W Nutter and Co; 175 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—2,250 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee; 29 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 300 bales wool, N Khatao; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 101 bales wool, H Corejee; 325 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 142 cwts ginger, Beyts Craig and Co; 1,164 bags sugar, F E Durham; 860 dholls coir yarn, K Amerchand.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—8 cwts ivory, E Papia; 7,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Peshawar s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—922 cwts myrabolums, H Govindjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, N Soonderjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cachemire s—110 bales cotton and 9,027 cwts linseed' Ralli Bros; 2,270 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Algoma s—2,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,237 cwts mowraseed, N Nansey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eden Hall s—4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 2,994 cwts poppyseed and 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 665 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts wheat, 1,998 cwts poppyseed, and 4,00 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Rimpha s—528 cwts cottonflies, and 325 bales cotton-waste, S Jeewraj.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—270 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Assam s—1,662 cwts ivory and 120 lb. tortoise shell, Otto Martin.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubbatino s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Algoma s—2,580 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 75 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, and 7 cwts horns, C Ebram; 50 bales twist A H Chinoy; 11 cases opium, The P and O Co; 100 bales twist, M Pestonji; 110 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co; 1 case Cambay stones, A C Esmaljee; 500 cwts onions, C Gooma; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Thibet s—2 cases feathers, and 125 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, A H Chinoy; 113 bales twist, S J Sassoon; 125 cwts sharkfins, A Joosub; 150 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—7 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—10 bales yarn, Thos. G Hill and Co; 90 cwts gum arabic, H M Hassum.

FOR PORT SAID.

China s—7,500 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Bush, Capt, Bo Durham L I, on leave, from Quetta.
Iremonger, 2nd Lieut, Bo L I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Dallas, Capt, Bo RE, on leave, to Poona.
Bush, Capt, Bo Durham L I, on leave, to Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

CONSOLS remained at 98¼ in London yesterday and Indian Sterling Loan at 108½. Silver was unchanged at 42d. per oz., and for Rupee Securities in each denomination Wednesday's quotations are repeated. A further payment of about £300,000 in Gold was made into the Bank of England yesterday, and the Bank's weekly statement shows an increase in the Reserve of 3 per cent, making it stand at 43 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent. and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The Indian Council placed yesterday an extra 4½ lakhs of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4-3-32d—an advance of 1-32d. upon the rate obtained on Wednesday. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. lower, at 86½; Exchange on London was 1½ centime, down, at francs 25·18. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton higher in London, at £49-10s.

In General Produce, Wheat was quiet, but prices are quoted as they ruled before the late holidays. Linseed was quiet and easier in Mincing Lane, and Calcutta seed to arrive by both routes was 3d. per quarter lower, Bombay seed being unchanged at 42s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was dull, but unchanged in value.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round last evening, the day's sales having aggregated but 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot American and Surats were quite unchanged in price, but American arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. The Manchester Market also was quiet, but the quotations wired by Reuter show no change.

Prices in New York keep very steady, yesterday's quotation for spot Mid-Uplands being 11 3-16 cents, and for September Futures 10·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports, when there are any, keep to the figures of 1,000 bales, which was the total of yesterday's arrivals; and the following comparison of the three season's receipts is now shown:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts ...	1,000	2,000	100
Five days' Receipts ...	4,000	14,800	2,500
Since 1st Sept. 1889......	5,469,000	5,401,800	5,180,600

There has been a good deal more activity in our local Cotton Market to-day, a good demand for stapled Oomras having sprung up, as well as for Dharwars and Bengals to a smaller extent, the total purchases reported being not far short of 4,000 bales. Of this quantity more than half was Barsee at Rs. 226, and Nugger at Rs. 213; while of Bengals and Dharwar more than 1,000 bales in the aggregate changed hands, the balance being made up principally of Westerns at Rs. 219, Indore at Rs. 210, and Bombay pressed Bhownuggur at Rs. 233 per candy. Some further contracts have been made between native dealers in Bengals of the next crop for January delivery at Rs. 179; and in Good Broach for March at Rs. 232 per candy.

WHEAT has not been enquired for to any extent to-day, and a small business only is reported, the market remaining quiet in tone at our last quotation.

SEEDS are also comparatively neglected, and transactions are on a small scale, the market, however, being steady and rates unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay were as follows:—

Cotton	6,858	bales.
Wheat	16,734	cwt.
Linseed	8,283	„
Rapeseed	4,947	„
Poppyseed	3,249	„
Castor seed	1,646	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at previous quotations. The Indramayo (s) has been fixed for a full cargo to the United Kingdom and Continent, if one port at 19s. 6d., if two ports at 20s., and if three ports, at 20s. 6d. per ton. The Beatrice (s), also in port, has been taken up for the United Kingdom or Continent at 21s. 3d. for this month's loading. The Etolia (s) has filled up for Antwerp at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady at a slight advance in three months' sight Credits on last evening's quotation, Bank Paper having been the same. A few Bills came out at the quoted rates, ready and forward, but the supply has been very limited. 1s. 4½d for Bank Demand was available in one direction for a short time, but brought forward scarcely any buyers; and business generally has been dull. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4½d.	„
Francs	do.	1·71	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and though the cash price of fours has not moved from yesterday's closing quotation of 100⅛, the rates for the next and following accounts have advanced to 100⅛ and 100 1-16 respectively. For the other Paper 104⅛ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Madras United Mill shares at Rs. 1,060, and of Rs. 5 each in Queen and Southern Maratha, at Rs. 915 and Rs. 280 respectively, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,220 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	335
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	149

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,530
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Pess Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	720
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	325
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	380
East India Press Co	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld	400	250			215
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	222½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500			135
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	12
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	4.0
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	41		10
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p c.	11
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		3½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mf'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	375
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs	112
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1215xd
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	180
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125		37
M. M. Mody & Co				Nil.	40

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DAVIDSON—June 12, at Satara, the wife of D. C. Davidson, I.M.D., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HULBERT—June 11, at Maijan, Debrooghur, the wife of James Hulbert, of a daughter.

MACDOWELL—June 11, at Calcutta, the wife of James MacDowell, Merchant, Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOOPER—CARTER—June 3, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev A J Jones, Chaplain, E D M Hooper, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to Minnie, eldest daughter of H R P Carter, Madras Railway.

DEATHS.

FRESHWATER—June 10, at Cawnpore, Walter Frederick Lawrence, son of H F Freshwater, Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, aged 6 months and 3 days.

TYTLER—June 6, at Jubbulpore, of fever, Robert Montgomery, the infant son of F W Tytler, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889.

THE Deccan Mining difficulty has reached a new phase. The *Times* has published a long account of the negotiations, which resulted in a draft of agreement that would leave to the concessionaires the mining rights already acquired, and extend the period for prospecting for mines on the condition that they added to the amount of working capital £150,000, to be raised by the issue of deferred shares. This arrangement is known as Mehdi Hassan's scheme, which was approved by the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and by the Government of India, who were of opinion that under the circumstances the provision of £150,000 additional capital, interest on which was dependent on the prior payment of six per cent. on the nominal capital of £1,000,000 sterling, would be "a practical and politic solution of the difficulty." It is now stated that the India Office declines to sanction the proposals approved by the Government of India. Thus the Penelope's web is once more unravelled. It remains to be seen what proposal, if any, the India Office will suggest in view of that which it has set aside. The publication of an *ex parte* statement in the *Times*, we are informed by our London correspondent, damaged the prospects of the Mehdi Hassan Scheme. Undoubtedly the appearance in the *Times* of the statement summarised in the Central News telegram which we published yesterday was calculated to arrest the attention of the Secretary of State, for the presumption would be that an attempt was being made to force his hand. But, apart from this consideration, the difficulty of reconciling English opinion to even a nominal extension of the rights acquired under the Hyderabad concession, so acridly commented upon by the Parliamentary Committee, must have stood in the way of the sanction by the India Office of the agreement approved by the Government of India and by the Hyderabad Government.

IF ever any ship had a remarkable history, that ship was the Orient, and its history is not, it would seem, yet finished, although it has lain undisturbed for over ninety years beneath the waves of Aboukir Bay. This fine ship of 120 guns was known by the inelegant name of the Sans Culotte in the early days of the French Republic, when Jacobin titles were popular. Under this name she took part in the action with Admiral Hotham's fleet in 1795, and saved the hard-pressed Ca Ira from the clutches of Nelson and the Agamemnon. But she herself was so roughly handled by the Illustrious and other English vessels, that after the engagement she had to quit the fleet and take refuge at Genoa. In 1798 the Sans Culotte changed her name and was re-christened the Orient, in honour of the Oriental expedition being fitted out at Toulon, of which she was to be the principal vessel. Napoleon sailed as a passenger in her to Egypt and often consulted with his captains as to the tactics to be followed, if they should come into collision with the pursuing English fleet, which was once so near their course that they could hear in the night Nelson's signal guns. But it was not Nelson's fate to realise his wish of "trying Buonaparte on a wind." Had he done so, the history of the world would probably have been materially altered. Napoleon and his transports got safe to Egypt, and the Orient with the French fleet anchored in a seemingly impregnable position in Aboukir Bay. However, Nelson's genius and his sailors' valour surmounted all obstacles in the way of victory. The Orient was the chief *piece de resistance* in the French fleet. She was the largest vessel and held the post of honour in the centre of the French line with Admirals Brueys and Gautheaume and Commodore Cassabianca on board. Naturally a combined attack was made upon her from every available quarter, and proudly she poured her shot into her assailants, driving the Bellerophon a dismasted wreck from her side. But the Swiftsure took the vacant place, and the Alexandra moored herself on the other side of the doomed vessel, which caught fire at nine o'clock at night and blew up at 10, when the fire reached the powder magazine. "This tremendous explosion," writes Southey, "was followed by a silence not less awful." The firing immediately ceased on both sides, and the first sound which broke the silence was the dash of her shattered masts and yards, falling into the water from the vast height to which they had been exploded. It is upon record that a battle between two armies was once broken off by an earthquake. Such an event would be felt like a miracle; but no incident in war produced by human means has ever equalled the sublimity of this co-instantaneous pause and all its circumstances. Only about seventy of the Orient's crew were saved by the English boats. Among those who perished on board were the French Admiral and Commodore Cassabianca with his son, a boy of ten years old, who, as we all know, "stood on the burning deck whence all but he had fled," waiting for the command of his dying father before he would leave his post. Captain Hallowell, of the Swiftsure, who for some time after the battle cruised off the coast of Alexandria, picked up a piece of the Orient's mainmast. He ordered his carpenter to make it into an elegant coffin, which curious gift he sent to Lord Nelson with a letter. "My Lord," he wrote, "herewith I send you a coffin made of part of L'Orient's mainmast, that when you are tired of this life you may be buried in one of your trophies; but may that period be far distant is the wish of your sincere, obedient, and much obliged servant, Benjamin Hallowell." Nelson was so pleased with the present that for a long time he kept it upright in his cabin. The sailors looked at it with wonder, and one of them said, "We shall have hot work of it, indeed! You see the Admiral intends to fight till he is killed and there he is to be buried." Nelson's guests, not being Egyptians, did not relish the presence of this *memento mori* constantly before their eyes when they dined with him, and in deference to their opinion he consented to have it stowed away out of sight till such time as it should be required. We do not hear of it again until Nelson was just about to start to fight his last battle, when, according to Harrison's Life, "before he quitted London he called at Mr. Peddisson's, his upholsterer, in Brewer Street, where the coffin presented to him by Captain Hallowell had been sent, and with his usual gaiety and good humour desired him to get the attestation of its identity engraved on the lid, for," added his lordship, "I think it highly probable that I may want it on my return." This presentiment of coming death was justified, and, when his remains were brought in the Victory to the Nore, they were, according to his wish, inclosed in the long-preserved coffin. This coffin was shrouded and soldered up in a leaden coffin, and it appeared that, when this was done, mortal eyes looked their last on the remains of the famous vessel.

But it now seems that we are likely to see and hear more of the Orient. She is supposed to have gone down with £600,000 of specie and other treasure on board, and a company, called the Aboukir Bay Treasure Recovery Company, has been started to get back from the sea not only all this treasure, but also that contained in the Maza Mundo, a French transport sunk in the same bay and believed to have conveyed arrears due to the French army in Egypt. Such schemes have always a great fascination for enterprising speculators, generally quite out of proportion to the real chances of success. Efforts have been made to recover Spanish doubloons from the ships of the Spanish Armada wrecked round the coasts of North Britain. But we do not think that any of the lost ships have proved a source of wealth to any one except the imaginary one wrecked on the Merry Men Shoals, which has, no doubt, put some money into the pocket of that popular writer, Mr. R. L. Stevenson. Nevertheless, among the many failures, there have been also a few successes in the way of recovering treasure from the sea. Off Donaghadee, on the north of Ireland, an immense number of silver dollars were brought up from a vessel that had been wrecked thirty years before. Still better was the success obtained in 1687 by a person named Phipps, who, under the patronage of the Duke of Albemarle, formed a project for searching and unloading a Spanish vessel sunk on the coast of Hispania. He went down in a diving-bell and brought up from the wreck treasure worth £200,000. There really seems no reason why equal success should not attend the efforts of the Aboukir Bay Company. The Orient and other French ships were anchored in such shallow water that the French captains only expected that they could be attacked from the seaside. It was considered a bold stroke of genius on Nelson's part to conclude that where one ship could swing another could anchor, and accordingly to send some of his ships between the enemy and the land. The Orient sank in her position in the line in only six fathoms of water, and it is said that it and the other French ships that were sunk can be seen in calm weather when the water is clear. Nor are they inaccessible to diving operations. Captain Ponsonby in a preliminary investigation succeeded in bringing up iron gun trucks, stanchions, muskets, anchors, chain-plate, the muzzle of a 24-pounder, a French officer's sword, and other interesting relics. The strange story of his explorations beneath the sea is told in the June number of last year's *Blackwood*. He found the Orient cut into two complete halves, which lie apart incrusted with the accumulated deposits of ninety years. He was troubled a good deal by the visits of sharks, who were, however, too much scared by the diver's dress to venture upon an attack. "But what really did alarm us," he writes, "was the frequent visits of a gigantic swordfish, which apparently had its abode amongst, or at least often frequented, the wrecks. I saw it once myself, whilst sitting on the poop of the L'Orient in about five and a half fathoms of water. He appeared very inquisitive, and approached me more closely than I felt was pleasant: however, I acted as one of my Greek divers had done before me on a previous and somewhat similar occasion, *viz.*, worked the escape-cock of my helmet backwards and forwards, thus emitting jets of air which troubled the waters and effectually deterred the monster from attempting any aggressive movement. Not being accustomed to such phenomena he turned tail and slowly sailed away." The sequel of this story is of a nature to whet one's appetite for treasure-hunting in Aboukir Bay. A month or so afterwards a great sword-fish, either the one mentioned above or another exactly like it, was cast ashore dead. On its being opened up it was found to contain in its inside some women's bangles and two wooden boxes, about eight by ten inches in size, full to the brim of rough diamonds!

Nothing equally valuable was got directly from the wrecks by Captain Ponsonby and his divers. But it must be remembered that their efforts were only of the nature of a preliminary trial with imperfect resources. Dynamite, nitro-glycerine, or gun-cotton will be needed to burst asunder the incrusting matter by which the two divisions of the Orient are encompassed. When this is done, there is some reason to hope that the £600,000 of specie and two great silver gates taken from a Roman Catholic church at Valetta may be got at. The hard deposit which has to be broken through before the treasures can be reached will probably be found to have effectually defended the Orient and its contents against the sea. The fact that the ship is divided into two halves is also, as pointed out by the writer of the article in *Blackwood*, a rather promising circumstance. "From her being thus cut completely in twain amidships," he argues, "we must infer that she had but one magazine, and it may eventually be found that to this circumstance the ultimate salvage of the treasure may possibly prove to be due; for in all probability the specie is stowed either in the forward or after part of the ship. Now, had there been two powder-magazines—one for the foremost and another for the after-gun quarters—in proximity to the bullion rooms, they were certain, or almost so, to have exploded simultaneously, and the doubloons and dollars, or whatever the coinage might have been, would have been blown in all probability to all points of the compass." But in the actual circumstances of the case, the whole treasure has a fair chance to have lain stored safely for ninety years in one of the two divisions of the broken vessel. At any rate, there seems to be such a fair chance of this being the case, that it is a subject of regret that we in India shall not have a chance of fingering any of the long lost coins. According to the arrangements advertised in the Company's prospectus, the subscription list was to be closed for London on May 20, and for France and the country on the following day. We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made, so that French rentiers shall have an equal chance with the English investors. As the money sought for was originally French money, although English by right of capture, some sore feelings might be excited in the breasts of our neighbours across the Channel if it all went to enrich English investors. The proceedings of the Company will be watched with eager interest in France and England and all over the civilised world. Nor is it likely that our curiosity on the subject will long remain unsatisfied. Operations are soon to be recommenced on a large scale. A steam yacht has been already fitted out and fully equipped under Captain Ponsonby's directions, three experienced divers have been engaged, and electric lighting apparatus has been provided, together with other necessary appliances for effectually conducting the work of exploration. So we may expect soon to hear interesting news from the scene of operations.

OUR readers will doubtless remember that some two and a half years ago a public subscription was opened for the purpose of providing a new life-boat for Alibag harbour, in the Kolaba District. This appeal met with liberal response, upwards of Rs. 8,000 was subscribed and collected, and we understand that the life-boat, to be named "Louise Margaret" after H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, was ordered out from England through the India Office more than a year ago with an urgent request that it might be sent out within the official year 1888-89, so as to be available for service in the present monsoon. The monsoon is here, but not the life-boat, and it is to be hoped that her services will not be required. The old life-boat at Alibag did good service in its time, but is now quite unserviceable, and should any accident happen similar to that which occurred some two or three years ago to the brig Flora we are afraid that the authorities at Alibag, notwithstanding all their zeal in the cause of humanity, will not be able to offer much, if any, assistance owing to the absence of the required life-boat. In the papers received a few mails ago we read of the trial of a new life-boat in the East Indian Dock; this life-boat was built by Messrs. Watkins and Co., builders to the National Life-boat Association, and the trial which took place on the 8th May was apparently of the most satisfactory character. The boat was spoken of by the builders as intended to be the first life-boat on the coast of India, and it may possibly be the life-boat expected at Alibag, but if so, it is difficult to understand why it has not arrived. The delay that has taken place in this case is merely another illustration of the unsatisfactory arrangements which exist for procuring stores and plant required from Europe for Government purposes in this country. Had the life-boat been ordered through a mercantile firm, instead of through the India Office, it would, there can scarcely be a doubt, have been on its station long before this, ready for work; as it is, it is delayed until too late for work this year, and if despatched during this monsoon weather may come to grief on its way out. We should imagine that few commanders would care to have his decks encumbered in monsoon weather by a life-boat of 35 to 40 feet in length, and should have thought that this danger would have been known to and guarded against by the Indian Store Department, which ought to have considerable experience as to the time at which it is most desirable to ship stores to India which are liable to damage in rough weather.

A PROTRACTED illness has just terminated the existence of the Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, the first native judge of Bombay. The hon. gentleman, a member of the Kyasth caste, was a man of an exceptional character, a progressivist without the usual boasts of the progressivists, who pursued the even tenour of his way with a quiet dignity which inspired both respect and confidence. A news-letter which came to hand only on Thursday reported that Mr. Nanabhai, who for the past few months has been lying ill in his native city of Surat, was gradually improving, and had applid for and been granted sick leave. The news of his death, therefore, came somewhat as a shock. The record of Mr. Nanabhai's services, which we publish at length in another column, shows the esteem in which he was held by Government and with what ability and integrity he served them. At the Courts yesterday fitting reference was made to the loss sustained, and the adjournment of the Courts and the closing of local law offices was but a necessary compliment to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

THE Government of India has ruled that the pension drawn by a man living in foreign territory shall not be liable to deductions for income-tax; but the expression "dominion of a prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty" does not apply to the territories of the French or any other foreign power.

H. E. the Governor, who returned to Poona on Thursday evening, announces his intention of holding a levée in the Council Hall this day week at half-past five in the evening.

THE Lahore paper says that Mr. Muir Mackenzie, C.S., who has had a long bout of illness ever since his transfer to Simla from Bombay, is now approaching convalescence.

WE learn that the Hon. Mr. Perozesha M. Mehta is to be proposed as Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University in place of the late Ra Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

THE Commander-in-Chief's musketry prizes have been awarded with the following results:—British Cavalry: 7th Dragoon Guards; British Infantry: King's Own Scottish Borderers. Native Cavalry: 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Native Infantry 29th P[illegible].

THE next show of the Simla Horticultural Society will probably be held on the 10th proximo.

A PARISIAN diamond merchant is exhibiting at Simla some splendid diamonds, which originally belonged to the French Crown Jewels.

THE proceeds of three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 1,92,30,600, or Rs. 9,83,100 better than the estimates. A little over three lakhs of the improvement is due to Bombay, and the rest to Bengal.

GENERAL MACFARLAN, when the last mail left England, had just undergone an operation for the eye complaint, which had troubled him for some time before leaving India. The operation proved to be a more serious matter than the Surgeons expected and it was feared that it would be some time before he would be able to leave the St. Thomas's Hospital, where he had retired for treatment.

IN addition to half the first prize in the Benga Derby Sweep having gone to Simla, we learn tha the first prize in the Brokers' (Calcutta) Derb Sweep has also been drawn in Simla, the luck drawer being an assistant in one of the Secre tariats. Some one from Calcutta wired and offere to purchase the ticket, but the possessor refused t part with it, and he has accordingly been rewarde by securing the full prize.

IN the suit for possession of the jungle Dedo Kanal, which is to come off before the Chief Cour of the Punjab in February 1890, Mr. Gouldsbury will represent the Municipality and will have Mr. Rattigan associated with him.

THE Bengal Iron Works, near Burrakur, which are at present marking time under the Government of India, it is stated, will shortly be worked by an English Company with large capital, whose project is about being brought out in London. The Company are likely to obtain what is practically a permanent lease of the property, and will probably do well.

A CALCUTTA paper observes:—"Hardly had our troops entered Mandalay when a most important capture was made, more important probably and better known to the world than any dacoit hunt. The hairy family, it may be remembered, was exhibited in Calcutta some three years ago, prior to an extended tour throughout the world. They received a very large number of visitors in this city, and were for the time being almost a nine days' wonder. They were heard of at various times in England and America, and then seemed to suddenly drop out of the world's ken. Burma has now reclaimed its own, and on the [illegible] of June a case was instituted in the Rangoon Court between the partners of the capillary speculation in which some amusing statements were made. We are informed the hairy individuals were received with the utmost cordiality in all the towns they visited.' The man attracted any amount of attention from the fair sex, and when in England 'a lady of title had expressed a desire to marry him,' while in another town 'one of the female spectators had kissed him.' But the hairy personage was not to be won, and he has returned to his native land free from incumbrances."

POROUS glass is a Parisian novelty. This glass does not admit of draught, but is so constructed as to ensure comfortable ventilation.

SOME interesting experiments have recently taken place at Cherbourg, the following details of which we take from the *Dix-Neuvieme Siecle*. The other day two sailors belonging to our Navy were from nine in the morning till five in the evening under water at a depth of 10 metres without experiencing the least inconvenience. Our readers have already divined that it was on board the submarine torpedo boat Goubet that this unprecedented event took place. The commission of examination were enabled to telephone, minute by minute, to receive the impressions of the two men. When they came to the surface at ten minutes past five, they were quite fresh and ready to go down again. Not a drop of water had entered the boat, and there was not the faintest odour perceptible. It now remains to be demonstrated whether the vessel can be navigated under the water as on the surface, either by electricity or by means of oars worked from the interior, which the inventor has placed on the boat's sides. This boat has been named the "fish boat" by the French press.

THE *Daily Western Times* prints a second batch of the mysterious reporter's reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone's table talk at a recent dinner-party. Speaking about America and the Americans, on the occasion referred to, the London gossip says Mr. Gladstone, in pathetic tones, regretted that all his opportunities of visiting America had disappeared. "I always feel," he said, "a sense of gratitude to the American people. They have been exceedingly kind to me, kinder than I deserve. At the time of their great war I have utterance to expression of opinions which, considering my connection with the Ministry of the day, had better have been left unsaid. But they forget and have forgiven. I am almost daily receiving tokens of the warm-heartedness of the American people, and should like to look them face to face in their own country." Mr. Gladstone spoke with friendly presence of the Prince of Wales; a shrewd man, a keen observer, full of tact, always educating himself without deliberately sitting down to learn a lesson; rarely opening a book, but keeping himself *au courant* with whatever was going on in the world, and when the time came for him to take his part in public business doing it thoroughly. Some one asked Mr. Gladstone if he thought the manners of the House of Commons had suffered deterioration compared with former times. After a pause, during which his mind was probably reviewing his fifty years of Parliamentary life, Mr. Gladstone answered emphatically in the negative. Another improvement he noted in this connection is in respect of political cartoons. In his early days, when an artist was engaged to produce a caricature he nearly always descended to gross personal caricature and sometimes to indecency. To-day Mr. Gladstone noted in the humorous papers (he was speaking more particularly of *Punch*) a total absence of vulgarity, and a fairer treatment, which made this department of [illegible] always pleasing.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

UNEASINESS INCREASING.

LONDON, JUNE 14, 1-5 P.M.

Uneasiness is increasing regarding the situation in the Balkhans.

Panslavist agents are engaged in travelling from place to place and are especially active in Servia.

During the stay of Prince Nikita at Kieff the President of the Slavonic Society in his address styled him as the future Czar of the Southern Slavs.

ANARCHISTS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Austrian and Russian Governments have addressed the Swiss Government, urging that the Swiss police should take measures against the Anarchists located in that country.

DISTURBING NEWS FROM VIENNA.

LONDON, JUNE 14, 2-45 P.M.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that the Porte has received advices from Vienna, according to which, it is feared, that unless diplomacy can succeeded in moderating the hostility of the Regents at Belgrade against Austria that the latter will be compelled to declare that a codtinuance of such pol icy will be regarded as a *casus belli*.

The Porte has reinforced the Turkish garrison on the Servian frontier.

THE CZAR AND PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, JUNE 13.

The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes an inspired letter from Berlin, which states that the remark made by the Czar when lately drinking the health of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, that the Prince was the only faithful friend Russia had, was aimed at both Austria and Germany. The letter adds that a recurrence of similar incidents will banish all hopes of peace being maintained. Much stress is laid upon the continued arming of the Western frontier of Russia.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, JUNE 13.

Advices from Massowah state that the Italian troops have occupied Sanahat.

RUSSIA AND ARMENIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 13.

The Russian Government have sent a Note to the Porte regarding the state of affairs in Armenia. In it the Porte is requested to fulfil the conditions of the Berlin Treaty.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, JUNE 14.

The Government have introduced a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies authorising the official Liquidator of the Panama Canal Company to issue unplaced Bonds in order to maintain the works on the Canal pending a decision of the question as to its completion being arrived at.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, JUNE 13.

The Samoan Conference has discussed the counter-proposals submitted by the United States Government who consider the rights conceded are inadequate. A prompt agreement on all points is expected.

PRESENTATION OF A DEGREE TO SIR A. LYALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

The *Pioneer* says :—Sir Alfred Lyall has been presented with the degree of D. C. L. by the University of Oxford.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S INTENDED VISIT TO INDIA.

Sir Edward Bradford is likely to accompany Prince Albert Victor to India.

THE PROJECTED EAST COAST RAILWAY.

The Government of India consider the report made by Sir Guildford Molesworth and Colonel Smith on the projected East Coast Railway so favourable that it is intended to make a complete survey of the proposed line next cold weather. The Madras Government strongly supports the scheme.

THE REPEAL OF THE C. D. ACTS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Government of India are about making a representation to the Secretary of State regarding the Contagious Diseaset Acts, and are well fortified with statistics compiled from hospital and invaliding returns since the repeal of the Acts. The evidence is overwhelming as to the extent of mischief done.

SAD DEATH OF CAPTAIN RUSSELL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 14.

At a jumping competition at the Ootacamund Horse Show this evening, Captain Russell, the Commander-in-Chief's Aide-de-Camp, was killed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The services of Colonel H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Lieutenant W. J. Bythell, R. E., have been placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, with outward English mails of 7th instant, left here for Aden at 2 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 13.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

TRIESTE, JUNE 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite, from Bombay (25th May), arrived to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ „ „	6-4
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	42

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £22,900,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; public deposits, £9,300,000 ; decrease, £300,000 ; other deposits, £24,600,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; other securities, £22,200,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; notes and gold, £14,500,000 ; increase, £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th June 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	14	7	51	...	...
Suez	14	8	1	...	...

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

LION-HUNTING AND HOUSE-HUNTING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

CIVILIZATION has not entirely robbed us of our savage love of sport ; it has only changed the quality of our game. The wild man hunts his buffalo and dines off him ; the man of leisure hunts his tiger and makes a hearthrug of the skin ; we of the great cities are limited to the tamer sport of lion-hunting ; and though we neither skin nor eat our game when we have run it down, ours is by very little the humaner chase, as was evident by the savage vigour and wild ferocity at the great lion hunt on Wednesday, 22nd ult., at the Grosvenor Gallery. "To meet Mrs. Gladstone at 8-30" : these were the magic words—the blast of the hunting horn—that gathered the throng in Bond Street on Wednesday evening.

⁂

It was a fete of the Women's Liberal Federation ; and wonderous it was to behold how many people professed liberal views on that occasion. What a queue of liberal carriages blocked one side of Bond Street ; what a patter of liberal feet sounded on the side paths ; what a mass of liberal humanity fought its way through the Grosvenor Vestibule and up the Grosvenor Stairs.

⁂

"The old order changeth," as our early English ancestor King Arthur found even in his day. It was not a "too, too" utterly languid and gracefully indolent crowd that invaded the portals of what was once the temple of æstheticism. On the contrary, it was a very energetic go-a-head multitude of what a Frenchman would struggleforlifeurs, that squeezed and jostled and elbowed and pushed its way willy, nilly forward, regardless of the canons of politeness or good sense, or even of hygiene. It is well to see that the women of the future have indomitable pluck, admirable audacity, and are game-to-do battle for their rights with any number of opponents. But it is a pity they should waste their energy in fighting their way into a place, to which they are entirely welcome, and which all would easily attain, if each had been content to take her turn.

⁂

It is supposed that good breeding enables one to go through life more easily. To judge by the outward symbols of the Grosvenor crowd : the satin gowns, the rich lace, the emerald necklets, and the diamond tiaras, it ought to have been well bred ; at least it could have afforded the price of a liberal education in what boarding schools call 'bonne tenue' and politeness. But I have noticed that the crowd of the higher caste is the crowd of the lowest manners. I have seen the most rude and unseemly fighting for precedence among the young *elite* who go up for examination at South Kensington. I have witnessed—yes, and endured too—the most cruel digs inflicted by aristocratic elbows on the vulnerable parts of their unhappy neighbours at a Charitable Fancy Fair. I have also seen the high and mighty jostle one another in the churches and put to blush the humble worshippers who came there for prayer and not for rivalry. Commend me to a well-dressed crowd for the most utter unconcern for its neighbour's comfort and well being. This was the case with the multitude at the Grosvenor. Whether they were Tory, Liberal, Radical, or Unionist, they all agreed in being extremely liberal in their bestowal of kicks, and not the halfpence on their neighbours. I waited for a friend in the entry and I watched the struggle. It was one of the very hot evenings, and it seemed to me that the pass of Thermopylæ must have easily won in comparison to that turnpike on the middle landing. From the steaming crowd there came a buzz of voices, an occasional shriek announcing some worse wrench or dig, and above all rose impossible exhortation in the monotonous chant of the boy in the doorway : "Pass on, ladies and gentlemen, pass on, please. Ladies' cloak room on the left ; gentlemen's downstairs." I wonder what that boy was paid for his inestimable services, his loss of voice, and the inevitable muddling of his brains for a day or two after his efforts. I went by him a little later in the evening and he still kept on his song, but the burden was slightly changed. He meant it to be the same, but what he said was "Cloak room's gentlemen on the left, ladies' on the stairs."

⁂

When we reached the great gallery, after what seemed to me like being forced through an air pump—only there was no air to speak of—the proceedings were apparently in full swing. At the upper end of the room elevated on a dais, so that they might be visible, were the Leo minors of the night. But every one in the front rows persisted in standing on his and her chairs, so the dais was quite useless, and as people in the back could neither hear nor see anything, nor look at the pictures because they were hidden by the crowd, nor look at each other's dresses because we were packed as tight as sardines, they naturally turned a little crusty. They called to the front rows to come down off their chairs, and they called to them to take off their bonnets, though that was a useless suggestion, as nothing short of their taking off their heads, and bodies too, would have been of any use. By the aid of a very long neck and the exertion of standing on tip toe I managed to get a glimpse of Mrs. Gladstone's pleasant face, of Mr. Gladstone's historic collar, and of Mr. Parnell's thin figure in morning dress, with something whitish in his button hole, that might have been a wee cauliflower, but was more probably a modest posy of lily of the valley.

⁂

Of the speeches, I must confess to hearing very little. An occasional word, a bonmot more pointedly spoken, reached us, but not even the melodious voice of the G. O. M. was strong enough to pierce the dense mass of humanity that stood between him and us. It is Mr. Waugh Reid, who, in describing great speakers, puts M. Gambetta in the first place, though he gives Mr. Gladstone's voice a full measure of praise. "I have heard" (he says) "the voices of many great orators in my time. I have often listened to Bright, before he betrayed that huskiness of tone which now distresses him whenever he speaks. Many a time have I sat entranced whilst the mellow, rounded, and most melodious tones of Gladstone have rung clear and high above the din of stormy factions in the House of Commons. I have heard Spurgeon at his best, letting every man in his vast Tabernacle hear each syllable as it fell from his lips. I remember, too, the mellifluous tones of Wilberforce, and I am familiar with the silken accents of Coleridge. But never have I heard speech like that of Gambetta—never have I heard a voice of such compass, emphasis, flexibility, and power."

⁂

It would have taken a Gambetta to make himself heard at the soiree on Wednesday. "There is one thing," said Sir Wilfrid Lawson, "better than Mr. Gladstone"—("No, no," shouted the enthusiasts in the crowd)—yes, there is one thing better than Mr. Gladstone, and that is his better half, Mrs. Gladstone." Another of the pieces of smartness that reached our quarter from Sir Wilfrid Lawson was the somewhat questionable compliment paid to women. "The only reason that women should not have the vote," he said, "is because it is recognized that women are altogether worse conducted and stupider than men." On the conduct count we were acquitted, and on the stupidity count, we get off by the concession that, no matter how stupid we are, we cannot be quite so stupid as Baron de Worms. As a compliment to the Women's Liberal Federation, I consider that little effort of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's was a failure.

⁂

Mr. Theodore Fry read the address which the Federation presented with a lovely bracelet to Mrs. Gladstone. The address was designed by Mr Halliday, and sounded musically from the distance. The bracelet, in which is set a miniature of Mr. Gladstone after Millais' portrait, surrounded by diamonds and emeralds, is a beautiful thing. How many of us were guilty of a breach of the commandment "not to covet our neighbours' goods." How many of us thought it would look so much more beautiful on our own arm than on the aged wrist of the G. O. M.'s better half ! I know it would have been a great advantage to some ladies whose arms were painfully scarred by their vaccination marks. If people must wear short sleeves above their wounds, they ought to consider our feelings and hide them by some pretty device—a bangle or an armlet, even an arm bow. I think it was on the bare plump arm of one great lady that I saw what I shuddered to think was a great house spider. But after being harrowed for a few minutes by the thing, I at length discovered it was a mole which, I suppose, is considered a beauty spot. Lady Aberdeen wore a low evening dress of black velvet, set off by lovely diamonds on her throat, in her ears, and in a tiara on her dark hair.

⁂

There were some very handsome, and some very odd, and some very dowdy dresses to be seen. Two girls with quiet lady-like faces were a blaze of crimson satin, with absolutely nothing to relieve them from head to foot but a bunch of crimson roses with their leaves set in crimson tulle. Another lady with hair dressed *à la* mediæval angel, had a classic dress of drab velveteen rather sparingly cut and intensely unbecoming. As a rule, mediæval angels indulge in voluminous draperies, so she differed from them disadvantageously in that particular, and though she affected a gliding motion, and wore sandals on her bare feet, she was too much of the earth-earthy. Another eccentric female went in for a Roman costume, or what she imagined was such. It was very limp and very long, and she was very flat, and so it was far from successful as a thing of beauty. Miss Jane Cobden, the going county Councillor, was visible in the crowd. So was Lady Sandhurst. They are both of too strong stuff to make themselves remarkable for any peculiarity of dress. Mrs. Oscar Wilde wore a picture-copied dress that was very becoming. It was of grey velvet, the half low neck having a deep fall of fine Irish crochet. The bodice was finished below the waist with an edge of battlements. Her shoes and stockings of a delicate tan were on view during most of the evening.

⁂

At the opening of the Ladies' Residential Chambers, Chimes Street, on Monday afternoon, there was a great gathering of professional women, with a sprinkling of the non-professional whose pretty fresh summer gowns went a long way towards beautifying the new Chambers. Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Westlake made speeches, smart and to the point. They put all the advantage of the company forward in the best light and in a thoroughly practical and business-like manner. Then we were invited to make a tour of inspection of the premises, which made us very giddy, as the suites of rooms are very numerous, and in the end one carried away very little impression, but of having seen bright little rooms, with bright little tiles and mock early English cupboards. The suites are very well planned, are self-contained, and very moderately rented. For those who do not care to share the advantages of a club dinner in the common dining room, there is the possibility of having dinners sent up at a moderate charge, or of having them cooked in the tiny doll's house style of kitchen, which is part of each suite of apartments. It was amusing to hear the comments passed by the critical ladies going their rounds.

⁂

Apropos of cooks, I heard a little French woman, of unsettled political tendencies, give a Liberal Unionist lady a very hard hit. "Have you seen our badge ?" said the Liberal Unionist, showing the pretty little Union Jack Flag in enamel that they have lately assumed. "You know," she explained to her foreign friend, "we wear them in the same way as the Primrose League." "Yes, I know," said the little woman, "because my cook is a Primrose dame." "A cook cannot be a Primrose dame," was the lofty reply. So much for the fusion of classes.

'TIS PECULIAR.

THE way that they manage State Lines in the East
Is peculiar—very peculiar.
For right or for wrong, they don't care in the least
That's peculiar—very peculiar.
If a man is quite round ; the hole must be square
Into which he must fit, or he won't be left there,
And he will be shunted, to goodness knows where,
No matter, it may be peculiar

So long as the Powers at the top of the tree
Are peculiar—very peculiar—
The state of affairs will continue to be
So peculiar—very peculiar.
They seem to imagine, though strange 'tis to say
That no one objects to remain on the pay
That he got just three years ago and a day,
Although it may seem so peculiar.

They seem to have an idea that is rife
And one that is very peculiar.
That money's not one of the needs of this life
And that, in itself, is peculiar.
Of money themselves they are full to the brim ;
And others may sink, so long as they swim,
'Tis really a fact, it is somebody's whim,
And one that is very peculiar.

Their servants they transfer about in a way
That makes them feel very peculiar.
They shunt them from pillar to post every day
In a manner both wild and peculiar.
Each transfer means money, and money is tight
And hard enough earned, work as well as you might,
But this is not thought of, at least in that light,
By some who themselves are peculiar.

The poorer their men, the better they state
An idea that is very peculiar.
For then they daren't grumble, whatever their fate—
A reason still much more peculiar.
The policy now is to grind down to grit
All those who are poor and are forced to submit,
While the Powers up aloft on their dignities sit,
Smiling a smile so peculiar.

On Lines worked by companies, what do we find
Nothing so very peculiar.
There's nothing erratic, they know their own mind
Without being very peculiar.
They pay their men well, let them stay where they are,
For they know that by transfer they get below par ;
Their policy's good and their sightedness far,
They do without being peculiar.

Economy's right, but injustice is wrong—
I don't say that that is peculiar.
But sightedness short and grievances long
To the State Railway Lines are peculiar.
If economy's wanted, then let them begin
To clip at the top, the big branches too thin,
And water the roots with a little more tin.
This idea is not new, or peculiar.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FORM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARMAGAO, JUNE 8.

WE have had heavy rain with thunder and lightning since the 2nd instant, which has done damage to many paddy-fields, and the result is a rise in the price of grain, and particularly rice. The sea rose very high, and such was its fury that at one time it looked as if some damage to the pier would result, but fortunately nothing happened.

Few, perhaps, know that the Post Office authorities at Goa do not allow the postage stamps to be cancelled or obliterated after they have been affixed to letters and newspapers, which is a most absurd order, for it is nothing less than a premium for the abstraction of stamps by servants and others 'I do not see why stamps should not be cancelled by the parties who forward the letters, as is done on your side. Complaints are freely made that letters posted on this side never reach their destination or reach without the stamps, thereby causing the recipients to pay double postage ! If one should cross his stamps before sending letters to the Post Office, the stamps are not taken into account, and the letters are treated as "bearing." Can there be a greater absurdity ?

The rates of passage by the Government steam-launches which ply here have been raised, particularly those of first-class or cabin passengers, but some of the launches are filthy and without proper awnings for protection against rain and sun ; the condition and management of these launches are a discredit to the country, and probably it would be better if the Government washed its hands of this enterprise and left it to private capitalists, keeping, however, a certain supervision over the boats and granting the proprietors an annual subsidy for carrying the mail, and occasionally also troops or police.

The girls' school or convent, conducted by Portuguese nuns from Europe, is progressing satisfactorily, and it has just been resolved by Government that a sum of Rs. 5,300, collected in Macao in 1871 for creating a college for girls in Goa, and which sum has been lying with Government for the last 18 years, together with the accrued interest thereon, be handed over to the directors of the Santa Caza de Misericordia (Asylum of Mercy), who have the supervision and direction of the girls' high school, established under the auspices of the Archbishop-Patriarch about three years ago.

Great sensation has been caused here by the publication in the *Catholic Examiner* of your city of the jottings from a book called the *Catholic Church in India*, written and published about two years ago by a native of Goa, who has written down everything connected with this country, and most unmercifully—and I should say unjustly—abused his countrymen in general and the clergy and the press in particular. The writer seems to have repented over his conduct or misconduct, and now tries to exculpate himself and to plead for mercy at the hands of the Goanese, who are naturally indignant.

A COMING EVENT.

THE Bar Association in Lahore, writes the local paper, are making strenuous efforts to put down the practice of *dalali*. This is a step in the right direction for *dalali* is one of the more marked forms of the disease which is eating out the life of British administration in India. From the red-coated chaprassi upwards the system of palm oil and parasitism extends in every department of the public service. Where it graduates into bribery and peculation, and how far it invades higher European grades our law courts and "Crawford" or "Larpent" Commissions occasionally let us see. While on this unpleasant subject we may state that it is just possible that another case *à la* Crawford or Larpent may shortly be made public. No decision has, however, yet been arrived at.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 14.—Pressure has increased slightly in the west and south of the peninsula and in south-west Bengal and has fallen elsewhere, and rapidly in Sind and the Punjab. The depression over Sind continues to develope and the gradients are very steep in that neighbourhood and moderately steep all over India. Wind directions are fairly normal, but the force of the wind in Sind and Guzerat and over a large part of the peninsula is higher than usual. Temperature has generally risen, except on the west coast and over the central districts. The mean is below the average, except in Madras. Rain has fallen, except in the Punjab, Sind, Guzerat, and the Carnatic.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	5 80	7 79	7 32	7 93
June 12, Wednesday	...	...	...	0 51
„ 13, Thursday	0 9	0 11	0 5	...
Total	5 89	7 90	7 37	8 44
Total of corresponding date last year	3 63	3 88	3 35	5 65

THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS.

IN the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, which occurred at his family house in Surat at about midnight on Thursday, the native community has lost one whom it delighted to honour as the first and only native judge of the Bombay High Court. From an early age Mr. Nanabhai had a great predilection for his native city, Surat, where he used to spend his holidays and the periods of vacation of the law courts. During some months past he had been suffering from dropsy in a pronounced form, and two months ago he went on privilege leave to Surat, where he died. Only a few days ago he obtained leave of absence for six months on medical certificate. He was a persevering and upright man ; kept himself aloof from all political movements ; and discharged the duties of his high office with a calm dignity, which won him the respect and esteem of his countrymen generally.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas was born in Surat and educated in the High School in that city under the late Professor Green. On Mr. Green being appointed acting Principal of the Elphinstone High School and College in 1850, Mr. Nanabhai came to Bombay and joined the Elphinstone College, where he distinguished himself as a Clare and West Scholar. In the time of Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court, who was also president of the Board of Education in this city, Mr. Murphy, the Chief Translator and Interpreter of the Court, was deputed to examine and select a number of assistant translators and interpreters for the court from the students of the Elphinstone College ; and Mr. Nanabhai, Mr. Ballajee Pandurang, the present Chief Translator and Interpreter, and others were among those selected by Mr. Murphy in January 1852. After serving for some eight years as a translator and interpreter of the Supreme Court, Mr. Nanabhai, having studied in the Government law classes, began to practise as a pleader, and some time afterwards obtained the degree of LL.B. of the Madras University. During a period of ten years, from 1873 to 1883, Mr. Nanabhai was appointed by the Bombay Government on no less than eight different occasions to act as a Judge of the High Court. He acted as a Judge of the Court from May to November 1873, from December 1873 to 2nd April 1874, from 7th April 1874 to February 1876, and from May 1876 to May 1877. In the last mentioned month, Mr. Nanabhai was appointed Government Pleader at Bombay in succession to the late Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas. In July 1880, Mr. Nanabhai was appointed acting Professor of Law in the Government Law School in addition to his duties as Government Pleader. He again acted as a Judge of the High Court from November 1880 to June 1881, then again from March to May 1882, and again from November to December 1882. He once more acted as a Judge of the Court from March 1883 to June 1884, and was confirmed in the appointment in the last mentioned month in succession to the late Sir Maxwell Melvill. Mr. Nanabhai ably discharged the duties of Government Pleader, and was entrusted with the conduct of important and intricate cases. One of the most important cases in which he appeared on behalf of Government was the prosecution of Wasudeo Bulvunt Phadke on a charge of attempting to raise a rebellion against the British Government. Wasudeo held secret meetings at his house in Poona, and then travelled among the Native States, including Hyderabad in the Deccan, where he tried to incite the mercenary Arabs and others to rise in rebellion against the British Government. He was tried in the Poona Court before Mr. Newnham, then the Sessions Judge, and being prosecuted to conviction, was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Nanabhai received the thanks of Government for the able manner in which he conducted the prosecution.

On the 26th June, 1884, an evening entertainment was given at Westfield, Breach Candy, the residence of Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhavdas and Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, in honour of the appointment of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas as the first native judge of the High Court at Bombay. The bungalow and its surroundings were illuminated with electric arc lamps, and other special preparations were made to give *eclat* to the occasion. The guests, nearly a thousand, including representatives of all sections of the native community, having assembled, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E., in a short address, expressed the great gratification felt by the native community at the appointment of the first native judge of the High Court, coupled with the expression of a hope that Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas was "the first—an honoured and most worthy first—of a long series of native High Court judges of Bombay." Addressing the large assembly, Sir Jamsetjee said :—

"Gentlemen,—I have been asked to say a few words on the present occasion, and I do so with very great pleasure indeed. The occasion is one which is full of gratification to us all. You are doubtless aware that, while the High Court of Bengal has, ever since its establishment, always had on its bench as a permanent member of it at least one of our own countrymen, and while the High Court of Madras likewise has for several years past had a permanent judge selected from the native community, our High Court here has down to the present year, that is to say, during the past twenty-two years of its history, never had any native judge except as a holder of an acting appointment only. You are aware that this has been felt for a long time as a legitimate matter of regret. Western India certainly does not lag behind the sister-presidencies in the matter of intellectual acquirements in general or legal attainments in particular. Our university, our schools, our newspapers are quite as good as anything Bengal or Madras can show, and for independence of mind and judicial impartiality Bombay certainly deserves her title of the first city in India. Our claim to judicial representation was therefore at least as good as that of the other two cities. But we are now no longer left out in the cold, and I am very happy to see that any cause for regret has been removed by so excellent an appointment. The appointment of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to the Bench of our High Court has given gratification to us all, and it is to express the feelings of gratification which the appointment has roused in us, that we have all assembled this evening in this excellent mansion of our friend, Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhavdas. I am sure that I am only echoing the sentiments of us all present here to-night when I say that we feel the honour done to Mr. Justice Nanabhai to be an honour done to us all—an honour to the whole of the native community of this Presidency,—and I am sure all present here, including our guest himself, will heartily join with me in the hope that he is the first—an honoured and most worthy first—of a long series of native High Court judges of Bombay. I will not detain you further, but will only express to all of you who have come here in response to our invitation the thanks of myself and my colleagues for your kindness in so doing. Mr. Nanabhai, on behalf of the gentlemen assembled here, I offer to you our cordial congratulations on your elevation to the Bench of the High Court of this Presidency, which you have so eminently deserved ; and we wish you an honourable and useful career for many a long year."

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who was received with cheers, said :—

"Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Gentlemen,—I feel exceedingly thankful for the very great kindness you have shown by assembling here this evening for the object just mentioned. I need hardly say how gratifying it is to me to observe such a large and influential body of my fellow-citizens assembled here to-day to express in this way their joy and satisfaction at my recent appointment. I am very thankful to you for the flattering and complimentary remarks just made about myself, and I heartily join you in the hope that Bombay may have a long series of native High Court judges. You have congratulated me upon my appointment, and I am very thankful to you for these congratulations. Allow me to return my congratulations to you all on this event, which may not improperly be regarded as a practical recognition of the claims of educated natives to a share in the administration of this country and as an earnest of what is still to follow in due course. I again thank you for your great kindness and good wishes towards me."

Three hearty cheers were given as Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas left the place of the entertainment, and the hope was expressed that he would live many long years to adorn the Bench of the High Court. Fate has decreed otherwise ; and both the European and the native community deeply sympathise with his family in the sad bereavement which they have sustained.

SYMPATHY EXPRESSED AT THE HIGH COURT.

ON the news of the death of Mr. Justice Nanabhai reaching the High Court yesterday forenoon, the flag at the Court was hoisted half-mast high. The Appellate Side of the Court (according to the usual practice on Fridays and Saturdays) had its two Division Courts closed and no business was transacted. On the Original Side, Mr. Justice Bayley sat in Chambers at 11 a. m., but on being informed of the death of his learned colleague, he disposed of urgent matters in Chambers and closed his Court for the day. Mr. Justice Parsons presided in the Second Court for the further hearing of the case of the Goculdas Balabhdas Manufacturing Company *vs.* James Scott, the facts of which have been already reported by us.

His lordship, before proceeding with the case, said :—

It was with feelings of deep sorrow and regret that I received this morning the news of the death of my esteemed colleague, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. I need hardly say that the loss is one which we must all feel, and further words as to this are unnecessary. The Appellate Side of the Court is closed for the day out of respect to his memory. I consulted the Chief Justice as to whether I should close this Court also. Considering, however, the inconvenience it would cause by postponing this heavy and important case even for a single day, he agreed with me that it would be no want of respect ; but, on the contrary, the best possible tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased if the case were proceeded with. I shall therefore sit throughout the day.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, said :

I quite agree with your lordship as to the desirability of proceeding with this case. It is only since I came into Court that I have heard of the death of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. I am sure that I may say on behalf of the Bar that all who knew Mr. Justice Nanabhai, not only in his capacity as a Judge, but when he was Government Pleader, and even before that, when he was a private member of the Native Bar, are deeply sorry for his death. For many years more especially in my official capacity, I came in contact with Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and speaking on behalf of the Bar and myself personally I may be allowed to express my regret at his sad death. I quite agree that it is no disrespect to the memory of a hard-working man if the Court proceed with the case to-day.

The case was then proceeded with.

At the Girgaum Police Court Mr. P. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on hearing the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas expressed his sincere regret at the loss the Bench has sustained in his death, and ordered his court to be closed for the afternoon out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE MIGRATION TO POONA.

T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY arrived at Poona on Thursday evening from Mahableshwar by ordinary mail train of the Southern Maratha Railway. They were accompanied by Captain Forbes, aide-de-camp-in-waiting, and Mr. Edgerley, private secretary. A large number of European and native gentlemen were present at the platform to receive their Excellencies. Among those present were :—Mr. J. G. Moore, Commissioner, C.D. ; Mr. Grant, Commissioner, N. D. ; Mr. Middleton, Commissioner, S. D. ; Mr. A. H. Plunkett ; Captain Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police ; Brigadier-General Pottinger ; Colonel Dundas ; Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp ; Subhedar Rupsing, native aide-de-camp ; Rao Bahadoors Moreshwar, Kelkar, and Mahadeo Wassoodeo Barve. After alighting from the train his Excellency shook hands with those present, and after the usual greeting drove to Government House, Ganesh Khind. The Honorable Mr. West, Member of Council ; and Mr. John Nugent, Chief Secretary to Government, also arrived at Poona from Mahableshwar on Thursday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following notification was issued yesterday in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 22nd June, 1889, at 5-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the main entrance of the Council Hall on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each : one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress : European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen, being University Graduates and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the east door.

By Command,
N. G. LYTTELTON, Colonel,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Government House, Mahabaleshwar, 13th June 1889.

THE WOOLWICH MILITARY SCANDAL.

"WHY did General Maitland resign," says the *Star*, is the question which is agitating Woolwich, and to which no answer can apparently be found. Questions are asked in the House, and the reply is that General Maitland has retired on colonel's pay. General Maitland himself writes from his house in St. John's-Wood a letter which shows that he has not taken service in Turkey, and seems to suggest that his main object in resigning is to go and see the Paris Exhibition. A Woolwich paper compares his disappearance from the Arsenal to that of Browning's friend Waring, the eccentric gentleman who disappeared so mysteriously from London society some years ago, and quotes the well-known lines :—

What's become of Waring,
Since he gave us all the slip ?
Who'd have guessed it from his lip,
Or his brow's accustomed bearing ?

The question is—Why should General Maitland resign ? His post of Inspector-General of the Ordnance Factories was a new one. He assumed it about eighteen months ago, and was understood to be a success. It had a high salary—nearly £2,000 a year—attached to it, and was a dignified and responsible post, conferring on its holder the control of the establishments at Woolwich, Enfield, Birmingham, and Waltham Abbey. General Maitland himself was well-known professionally as an able officer who has seen much service, fought in the Indian Mutiny, and was a great figure at the Turkish headquarters in 1877, where he was a military *attache* with a special mission. There are ugly rumours abroad, and in justice to General Maitland and the Arsenal establishment they should be cleared up without delay.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

A MATCH was played at Annandale on Saturday last between a "Government of India" team and "The World," the latter winning. Mr. Waterfield made the very fine score of 211 (not out). This included five 6s, three 5s and twenty-two 4s. When 306 runs had been scored for six wickets "The World" relinquished their innings under the new rules and put their opponents in. The latter started well, Mr. Manners-Smith scoring 42 in about twenty minutes ; but the wickets fell rapidly, and as their best batsman was absent, the Government team could not make a really good stand. They were, it may be added, given the services of Gunner Partridge, the ground-bowler. The Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, and a party from Government House watched the match in the afternoon. Score :—

THE WORLD.

Mr M B Bicknell c Pakenham b Manners-Smith	14
Mr A E J Perkins b Irwin	1
Col J C Stewart c Harbord b Manners-Smith	2
Mr J E Waterfield not out	211
Captain Learoyd l-b-w b Manners-smith	22
Mr H Hensman c Irwin b Manners-Smith	16
Capt Clem Browne b Partridge	12
Mr E Weston not out	9
Major Anderson Major Travers Mr W Rogers Mr R F Lewis	Did not bat.
Extras—Byes 12, leg-byes 5, wides 2	19
Total	306

THE GOVERNMENT TEAM.

The Hon'ble P P Hutchins c Brown b Weston	16
Mr J Manners-Smith c Bicknell b Weston	42
Mr L Fox b Browne	25
Captain Pakenham b Browne	0
Mr G R Irwin b Browne	24
Captain the Hon'ble C Harbord b Bicknell	3
Mr W H Cornish run out	2
Mr E Lawrence b Bicknell	0
Mr B E Lathry c Bicknell b Browne	0
Sir H M Durand not out	1
Gunner Partridge c Browne b Bicknell	0
Mr J P Hewett did not bat	
Total	115

LIEUTENANT STOEHR'S DEATH.

THE death of Lieutenant C. H. Stoehr, R.E., in camp, about 24 miles from Kaladunda, appears to have been due to a most extraordinary accident, writes the *Pioneer*. The unfortunate officer was out shooting, his gun being loaded with shot, when his dog ran up towards him, and Mr. Stoehr, probably to prevent his jumping on him, fended him off with the stock of the gun. The dog apparently caught his foot in the trigger and thus discharged the contents of the gun into his master's chest. The charge tore a hole in the front of the chest, escaping below the collar-bone, injuring several ribs and tearing the lung and large blood-vessels. Death must have been almost instantaneous, and even if medical aid had been immediately available, nothing could have saved his life. This is only another example of the incautious use of fire-arms, more extraordinary in one trained as a soldier ; to use the stock of a loaded and cocked gun to ward off the approach of a too friendly dog was an act that one would hardly expect from a comparatively experienced sportsman, as we believe Mr. Stoehr was.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT belongs to one of the oldest of noble French families. In the history of France the names of the Counts of Rochefort frequently figures, some of whom were possessed of characters as eccentric as Rochefort, the refugee of our own time. The titles have been discontinued by Henri Rochefort, and as his sons are not legitimate he cannot claim them, so that when the pamphleteer and journalist dies they will lapse. Strange to say, the last of the line who bore the title was Henri Rochefort's father, and he died some twenty years since in a lowly garret in absolute poverty.

AN important experiment in night attack was made on the 17th ult. near Portsmouth, the primary object of which was to ascertain whether by means of the electric light it was possible to see and identify bodies of troops moving in the dark sufficiently well to fire at them. The objective points were Forts Grange and Rowner, forming part of the western defences guarding the land approach to the garrison and dockyard. As a colour test under the electric light, blue coats, red coats, and overcoats of various hues were worn. As soon as the men told off for the attack began to move a powerful beam was projected from the parapet of Fort Rowner, and it thoroughly exposed the positions, notwithstanding that the film of smoke produced by the defender's own artillery crossed the ray. The red uniforms were very distinct, the least conspicuous colour being blue. What still further contributed to disclose the continually changing positions of the attacking force was the flash of the musketry and the jets of smoke from the firing, which, illuminated as they were under the electric beam, hung suspended like opaque clouds in the air

SIR DINSHAW PETIT'S PORTRAIT.

MR. NANABHOY BYRAMJI JEJEEBHOY, on behalf of the Hon. Secretaries of the Sir D. M. Petit, has addressed the following letter to the honorary secretaries of the Technical Institute :—

Sir,—When our worthy townsman, the Honourable Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, was knighted, his friends and admirers met at Mazagon Castle to mark their sense and express their appreciation, of the distinction conferred upon him by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and it was then unanimously resolved to raise a subscription for the purposes indicated at the meeting, Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) being set apart for obtaining a portrait in oil of the venerable knight, to be placed in some public institution. This portrait has now been finished by Mr. Phillips, a distinguished artist, and it is the desire of the Committee of the Testimonial Fund that it be presented to the Victoria Technical Jubilee Institute, to which Sir Dinshaw, with his munificence, has so largely assisted. I beg, therefore, on behalf of the committee, to offer the portrait for its being placed in the institute, and trust your Board will kindly accept the same, and have it unveiled by His Excellency the Governor, on the day of the opening of the Institute.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, Hon. Secretary of the Institute, has replied as follows :—

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 1st ultimo, I am directed by the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to say that they have great pleasure in accepting the painting of the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Kt., presented to the institute, which will be hung in the Library-room as requested.

THE BANDORA RIOT.

IT will be remembered that Mr. Anandrao Bhaskar Pradhan, Second Class Magistrate, sentenced several *Kolis* residing in Bandora to various terms of imprisonment, and fined others for rioting at St. Peter's Church, Bandora, on Palm Sunday, the 14th April last. Yesterday John Antone Falcao, Jose Badamalli, and Paolo D'Mello appealed to Mr. Maconachie, Divisional District Magistrate, to have the finding of Mr. Anandrao Pradhan set aside. Badamalli and De Mello were convicted of voluntarily causing hurt to Antone Quadros and L. J. Misquitta, and were fined Rs. 15 each. They were also convicted of rioting and were sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for one month. Falcao was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and was fined Rs. 30, in default to undergo a further term of 15 days' imprisonment under secs. 147 and 296 of the I. P. C.

Mr. Balkrishna and Mr. Joglekar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Balkrishna said that his clients were present in the church on the day of the riot, but they were not the aggressors ; on the contrary, they had been assaulted by certain persons of the opposite faction, who were in favour with the authorities of the church. The point to be decided was who had commenced the disturbance on the day in question. The learned Magistrate had held that his clients had done so ; but if this was so, how came it that his clients had marks of injury on their persons, whereas the people complaining could not show a single mark.

The Magistrate called for the papers in the case, and said he would fix a day for the hearing, notice of which would be given to the parties.

Mr. Balkrishna asked his Worship to admit his clients to bail. He said they were willing to give very substantial securities.

The Magistrate declined to admit the accused to bail.

LORD CONNEMARA'S FAMINE TOUR.

H. E. LORD CONNEMARA and suite landed at Gopalpore on Saturday evening, the 1st instant, writes the correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, and were met by the District Magistrate, Mr. Horsfall, and other local officials. The attention of the Governor was forcibly drawn to the want of an efficient means of landing at that place, by the upsetting of a masulah boat, containing most of the kit of the party. Two rifles went to the bottom of the sea, and the Doctor lost nearly everything he had with him. The party remained at Gopalpore during Sunday, service being read by the Archdeacon of Madras, who is at present in this district. On Monday morning Chattrapur, the civil headquarters of the District, was reached, and here an address was presented by the inhabitants of the town. On Tuesday, the Governor, accompanied by the Collector and Mr. Vincent, visited Rumba, on the borders of the Chilka lake, and after passing the night at Chattrapur, left for Berhampore early on Wednesday morning. Here great preparations were made to receive him, and a large *pandal* decorated with flowers and inscriptions of welcome was erected at the entrance of the town. The guard-of-honour was furnished by a detachment of the 24th M. I., under command of Captain A. M. Lloyd. Shortly after 7 a. m., the party arrived from Chattrapur, and were received by Mr. E. C. Johnson, the District Judge. No durbar was held on account of the prevalence of cholera, but Collonel Watson, Commanding the 24th Regiment, M. I., and the principal inhabitants, European and Native, were in turn presented to his Excellency. Afterwards two addresses were presented, one from the Municipality of Berhampore (read by Mr. Gopal Rao, Chairman of the Municipal Council) and one from the Local Board. Both addresses covered very much the same ground and referred to the distress existing in the district and to the much felt want of a proper water-supply and of efficient drainage. His Excellency, in his reply, stated that he heartily sympathised with the objects mentioned and said that Government was fully alive to the importance of these projects, and that though such schemes were essentially local, yet Government would give all such support and help to the local authorities that it was capable of doing. In conclusion, he referred to the enormous influence in opening up the country and relieving the present backward condition of things in these parts that the construction of the direct railway from Madras to Central India would have, and stated that he hoped to see the work begun during the next cold weather. In the afternoon the Governor visited the jail, and inspected the prisoners, prison diet, &c. In the evening he dined with Mr. E. C. Johnson, the District Judge, who had invited the principal European residents to meet the Governor, and the dinner was discussed to the strains of the well-known string band of the 24th M. I., under the leadership of Bandmaster Joseph. Early in the morning of the 6th June, the party left for Aska, and the more distant parts of the District.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 12.

THE heat has been excessive during the past few days and there are all symptoms of rain. We had, however, a few showers yesterday and the day before, and at times the sky is very cloudy. Since writing last Tuesday we had a good shower of rain and a heavy storm, and in the evening the wind was so strong that several trees fell down and houses and other property were injured. The effects of the storm were not confined to the city and its neighbouring villages, but were observed in several places in Guzerat.

The District Judge's Court and other civil courts re-opened after the summer vacation on 5th instant. Mr. Hamilton, District and Sessions Judge, who was on leave, returned on the 6th instant, and took charge from the Acting Judge, Mr. Fitzmoris, the same day ; and this officer left for Ahmedabad the next day to take charge of the Joint Judgeship. R. S. Ranchodlal Kupurchund, second-class Sub-Judge, left for Bombay to take charge of his new acting appointment of the Assistant Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate Side. Rao Bahadur Thakoredass Mathuradass, whose claims were strongly put before the Chief Justice by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood on former occasions, had every chance of going to the High Court this time, but very probably he did not like to go there as he is officiating as Chief Justice of Porebunder.

Dr. Vajeram Sakeram Diwan, L. M. and S., a native of this place, who was for some time in the service of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, was offered an appointment by that State, but as he is practising at Bombay, he declined the offer, and Dr. Ramchandra Naranrao Jadow, L.M. and S., has therefore been appointed in charge of the Dhaboi Dispensary. There is yet a wide field for reform in this department, and Maharaja Sampatrao and H. H. the Gaekwar may well devote their attention to the subject. In appointing juniors who are fresh from college and other outsiders often the rights of senior members in the service are overlooked and much dissatisfaction is felt in the service.

The long-expected decision of the Government in connection with the pension question in the Nawab's family, owing to the death of Rehemulnisa Ladli Begum, wife of K. B. Meer Gulambaba Khan, has been issued, Meer Jafarali Khan Bahadur, son-in-law of the last of the Nawabs of Surat, died, leaving two daughters by his wife, the daughter of the Nawab, and on his death-bed it was decided that his pension, amounting to one lakh of rupees, should be divided between the two daughters, Rehemulnisa Ladli Begum and Jiaulnisa Ladli Begum. After the death of either of these the whole pension was to go to the surviving sister. But the present decision has been somewhat different from this. It has been decided that out of Rs. 50,000 pension of the deceased, ten thousand should be paid to her children, the balance to be accumulated by Government for the maintenance of the children of both the sisters on the death of Jiaulnisa Ladli Begum. Before closing I have to record the untimely death of Mr. Ranchordass Fakirbhai Desai, a pleader of the District Court, practising at Nowsari for many years and highly esteemed by the Bathela community, to which he belonged. His son, like the father and grandfather, is following the legal profession and commands good practice.

ETON COLLEGE, the memorial-stone of whose new Science-Schools was laid by the Queen on Saturday (18th ult.), like the other great public schools, was originally a charitable foundation. Henry VI. provided at first for the education of twenty-five scholars and ultimately of seventy. These Foundation or King's scholars are admitted after a competitive examination, and their school expenses are comparatively small, though they are larger than they otherwise might be, seeing that the College is so largely used by the wealthy. The boys who are not on the Foundation are called Oppidans (town boys) and number about 800. To send a boy to Eton as an Oppidan involves an expenditure of £200 at least, and as much more as the parent allows the boy to spend. The King's scholars live in the College and the Oppidans in the houses of the masters, who of course make large profits by this convenient arrangement.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.—IV.

ON the 3rd day.—(14th September.)—The Garde Corps with a division of the 3rd Army Corps Cavalry met a Skeleton enemy. The general idea was :—An East Army on the march over Kustrin and Frankfurt am Oder to attack Berlin. A West Army is advancing by Kopenick and Furstenwalde to defend the capital.

The East Army is composed of the Garde Corps with one division of the 3rd Army Corps Cavalry. In all 27½ battalions of Infantry, 56 squadrons, and 20 batteries or 80 guns. The West Army (Skeleton), supposed to number 24 battalions, 4 squadrons, and 14 batteries or 56 guns.

Special idea for the East Army.—The East Army (Garde Corps) with one division of 3rd Army Corps Cavalry has marched on Kustrin and crossed the Oder near that town. The Cavalry will march direct on Furstenwalde, in order to delay the enemy from crossing the Spree until the remainder of the Army shall have arrived there. It has been ascertained that parties of the enemy marched through Erkner and Alt-Zittan on the 13th.

Special idea for the West Army.—(Skeleton.)—The Cavalry of the West Army has been sent forward on the 13th by Erkner and Alt-Zittan with orders to keep open the crossing of the Spree at Furstenwalde until the arrival of the rest of the Army at that place. It is known that the enemy's Army crossed the Oder near Kustrin on the 13th.

On the 14th September at 9 a.m. the various portions of the East Army had reached the following places :—

The First Garde Infantry Division with the Corps Artillery, the east border of the Behlendorfer Moor on the Mandorf. Behlendorf road marching on Tempelberg. The 2nd Garde Infantry Division : Regimental, marching on Heinersdorf. The Garde Cavalry Division : the Jahnsfelde-Heinersdorf road at a point just outside the Behlendorf Moor, marching on Golsdorf. The Cavalry Division of the third Army Corps, Trebnitz, marching on Muncheberg.

At the same time the West Army (Skeleton) had arrived with the 5th Infantry Division and Corps Artillery at Schonfelde, marching on Tempelberg. The 6th Division and Corps Cavalry at Eggersdorf, marching on Heinersdorf, with cavalry pushed forward. The Commander at Eggersdorf had about this time received information from his Cavalry patrols. First, that strong bodies of the enemy's cavalry were marching from the direction Jahnsfelde on Behlendorf. Second that strong columns of all arms were on the march from Neuentempel on Marxdorf.

The Commander of the East Army had also gathered intelligence through his patrols. First, that numerous reconnoitring parties of the enemy's cavalry of different regiments had been seen near Eggersdorf, and at the same time cavalry columns were on the march from Schonfeld to Eggersdorf. Second, that columns of all arms were marching from Baerfelde or Golsdorf, with cavalry scouting towards Tempelberg.

The above will demonstrate that the Commander of the West Army had anticipated the cavalry movement of the East Army on Furstenwalde, and had crossed the Spree before the latter could arrive there.

This morning we had got our horses, so about half-past 8 we trotted out about two miles on the Muncheberg-Heinersdorf road, which rises slightly all the way so far. From this point we could see the cavalry scouts and reconnoitring parties of the West Army pushing up the slopes from Tempelberg and Eggersdorf, followed by supports. Just as they approached the road, the cavalry patrols of the East Army appeared from the other side. These they, being re-inforced, charged and drove back, but perceiving the masses of the enemy's cavalry in rear and having obtained what they wanted, they quickly turned about and retired on their reserves in front of Tempelberg. As they were recrossing the road, a battery of Garde Artillery galloped up, and coming into action north of the road opened fire on the retiring cavalry. While these outpost affairs were going on, the Corps Artillery of both sides had come into action. That of the West Army on the high ground east of Tempelberg ; that of the East Army on the high ground west of Behlendorf and the heights east of Heinersdorf. From these positions a heavy cannonade went on all the morning and during the whole of the cavalry operations and until the final advance of the infantry.

Soon after the retirement of the East Army Cavalry, a general advance of the Garde Corps Cavalry was ordered with the 3rd Army Corps Division on the right. It was a splendid sight. Some 12 regiments of 50 to 60 squadrons in two lines with the 3rd Army Corps Cavalry in echelon on the right, sweeping down the slopes towards Tempelling-Eggersdorf. Some batteries followed them, and took a position on the higher ground to the left, so as to cover the advance. Near the foot of the slopes they were met by the cavalry of the other side coming down between Tempelberg and Eggersdorf. Then they charged by successive lines with cheering (Hurrarufen) and amid clouds of dust. This action resulted in the rout of the West Army Cavalry and they retreated over the brows of the slopes behind Tempelberg, pursued by the victorious squadrons. The Infantry columns of the enemy, however, had begun to appear from either side of Tempelberg, so they, in their turn, had to retire, and they then took a position on the flank of their infantry, the right of which had now reached the Muncheburg-Heinersdorf road, while the left was seen swarming over the ground south-east of Heinersdorf, direction Tempelberg.

There then appeared to be a halt for a short time, in order, I presume, to allow the reserves to come up, during which a heavy musketry and Artillery fire was proceeding from both sides. The Emperor then gave orders for an advance of the whole line. This was carried out by the infantry in attack formation, by alternate advances and halts to fire, followed pretty closely by their supports : the reserves echelonned a little further in rear. The Skeleton enemy was also advancing the whole of his force from direction Tempelberg, his centre being about on a line drawn north-east from that village. As the opposing troops approached each other, the supports kept gradually creeping up and reinforcing the fighting line ; the reserves likewise closing up. Then came the order to charge with fifes playing and drums beating. The cavalry on the right, which had become much more broken up into independent bodies, making many dashing charges on to the guns and infantry, when they appeared to be losing ground and on the point of retreating. When they had got to about 200 yards of each other, the "halt" and "cease fire" was sounded, and the Emperor and Umpire, staff, commanders, &c., rode off to some high ground near Tempelberg, where was held the usual criticism on the day's operations. This being finished and the troops having been got together, the Kaiser took post at a favourable point and inspected them as they marched past.—First, the Infantry, led by the Emperor, in column ; then the Cavalry and Artillery galloped past. The troops all looked exceedingly well. Nothing could have been better than the dressing and intervals of the Cavalry, notwithstanding that after the first few squadrons had past, the remainder were more or less enveloped in dust, so dense at times, that you could hardly distinguish the squadron leader as he galloped bye. This ended the work for the day, and the troops were marched off to their several quarters and billets.

3RD DAY.—15TH SEPTEMBER.—The Garde Corps Cavalry, commanded by the Emperor *versus* the 3rd Army Corps Cavalry.

GENERAL IDEA.—"A North Army followed by a superior South Army is attacked on its retreat from Frankfurt am Oder to Wiesenthal."

This was almost entirely a Cavalry day, although each side was assisted by some guns and Skeleton Infantry.

The theatre of operations was on the ground contained between the villages of Eggersdorf, Tempelberg, Buchhotz, Baerfalde, Janikendorf, and Schonfelde.

SPECIAL IDEA FOR THE NORTH ARMY.—"For the purpose of securing the right flank of the North Army, which on the 15th September was on the march over the Chaussee, Heinersdorf, Muncheberg, Wusten Sieversdorf, and on the roads on the north-east running parallel to it, a division has been detached as a rear guard to cover the retreat of the retiring columns, and is marching from Hasenfelde by Tempelberg, Eggersdorf, Neubodinqrun on Wusten Sieversdorf. Two divisions of the North Army Cavalry (3rd Army Corps) are marching from Steinhofol by Buchhotz on Schonfelde, and are to go round the Bothe Luch by Vagel and Heidekrug.

In order to give the North Army time to get through the Wusten Sieversdorf defile, the division has halted on the heights eastward of Eggersdorf, which has obliged the pursuing enemy to march over the high ground west of Tempelberg. The Cavalry Divisions had retired as far as Schonfelde, when at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th they received the order to front and protect the right flank of the division on its retirement over Eggersdorf against the masses of the enemy's cavalry, which had been seen south of Tempelberg. The North Division was supposed to contain 12 Battalions, 5 squadrons, and 6 batteries ; represented by the Garde Fusilier Regiment, one zug, ⅓rd of squadron each from the Life Hussars and 2nd Garde Lancers, and one division of Garde Field Artillery. The North Cavalry Divisions had 40 squadrons and 2 batteries "H. A."

SPECIAL IDEA FOR THE SOUTH ARMY (GARDE CORPS).—"A division of the enemy of all arms is following the right wing of the North Army marching from Hasenfelde by Tempelberg on Eggersdorf, and has halted east of that village, so that the division of the South Army, which has been detached in pursuit, is compelled to march over the heights west of Tempelbeg, in order to give battle from a favourable position. The South Division was composed of 16 battalions, 8 squadrons, and 8 batteries represented by the 1st Garde Grenadiers and the Garde Rifle Regiment, and one squadron each from the 5th Cuirassiers and 10th Hussars and 8 guns of the Garde Field Artillery.

While those two divisions were opposing each other by 9 o'clock, the 2 South Cavalry Divisions containing about 50 squadrons, a detachment of Pioneers, and two batteries H. A. had arrived to the south of Tempelberg marching from Steinhofel, and had pushed their outposts along the Furstenwalde-Eggersdorf road, the Infantry Division being in their front. The Commander here received intelligence that strong bodies of the enemy's cavalry had been seen retiring in the direction of Hoppegarten or Heidekrug, and at about 8-30 had disappeared over the heights and through the plantations to the eastward of Schonfeide, and that now only parties of his scouts were to be seen between that village and Golsdorf.

CENTURION.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S MENTOR.

The etiquette proper to be observed by the President of the United States in his intercourse with the official world and the public was a new subject 100 years ago, and one upon which many divergent opinions were held and expressed by prominent men of the time. The following letter upon this then engrossing topic was written by Alexander Hamilton to President Washington five days after he had assumed the duties of his high office. It was written at Washington's request, and it is interesting to observe to what an extent it has formed and moulded executive etiquette.

The letter is as follows :—

New York, May 5, 1789.—Sir,—In conformity to the intimation you were pleased to honor me with on . . . evening last, I have reflected upon the etiquette proper to be observed by the President, and now submit the ideas which have occurred to me on the subject.

The public good requires, as a primary object, that the dignity of the office should be supported.

Whatever is essential to this ought to be pursued, though at the risk of partial or momentary dissatisfaction. But care will be necessary to avoid extensive disgust or discontent. Men's minds are prepared for a pretty high tone in the demeanour of the Executive, but I doubt whether for so high a tone as in the abstract might be desirable. The notions of equality are yet, in my opinion, too general and too strong to admit of such a distance being placed between the President and other branches of the Government as might even be consistent with a due proportion. The following plan will, I think, steer clear of extremes, and involve no very material inconveniences :—

1. The President to have a levée day once a week for receiving visits ; an hour to be fixed at which it shall be understood that he will appear, and consequently the visitors are to be previously assembled. The President to remain half an hour, at which time he may converse cursorily on different subjects with such persons as shall invite his attention and at the end of that half-hour disappear. Some regulation will be hereafter necessary to designate those who may visit. A mode of introduction, through particular officers, will be indispensable. No visits to be returned.

2. The President to accept no invitations, and to give formal entertainments only twice or four times a year, the anniversaries of important events in the Revolution. If twice, the day of the Declaration of Independence, and that of the Inauguration of the President, which completed the organization of the Constitution, to be preferred ; if four times, the day of the Treaty of Alliance with France and that of the Definitive Treaty with Britain to be added. The members of the two houses of the Legislature, principal officers of the Government, Foreign Ministers and other distinguished personages only to be invited. The numbers form in my mind an objection ; but there may be separate tables in separate rooms. This is practised in some European courts. I see no other method in which Foreign Ministers can, with propriety, be included in any attentions of the table which the President may see fit to pay.

3. The President, on the levée days, either by himself or some gentlemen of his household, to give formal invitations to family dinners on the days of invitation. Not more than six or eight to be invited at a time, and the matter to be confined essentially to members of the Legislature and other official characters. The President never to remain long at table.

I think it probable that the last article will not correspond with the ideas of most of those with whom your Excellency may converse, but, on pretty mature reflection, I believe it will be necessary to remove the idea of too immense an inequality, which, I fear, would excite dissatisfaction and cabal. The thing may be so managed as neither to occasion much waste of time nor to infringe on dignity.

It is an important point to consider what persons may have access to your Excellency on business. The heads of departments will, of course, have this privilege. Foreign ministers of some descriptions will also be entitled to it in Europe, I am informed, ambassadors only have direct access to the Chief Magistrate. Something very near what prevails there would, in my opinion, be right. The distinction of rank between diplomatic characters requires attention and the door of access ought not to be too wide to that class of persons. I have thought that the members of the Senate should also have a right of individual access on matters relative to the public administration. In England and France peers of the realm have this rights. We have none such in this country, but I believe it will be satisfactory to the people to know that there is some body of men in the State who have a right of continual communication with the President. It will be considered a safeguard against secret combinations to deceive him.

I have also asked myself : Will not Representatives expect the same privilege, and be offended if they are not allowed to participate with the Senate ? There is sufficient danger of this to merit consideration. But there is a reason for the distinction in the Constitution. The Senate is coupled with the President in certain executive functions, treaties, and appointments. This makes them in a degree his constitutional councillors, and gives them a peculiar claim to the right of access. On the whole, I think the discrimination will be proper and may be hazarded.

I have chosen this method of communication, because I understand, your Excellency, that it would be most convenient to you. The unstudied and unceremonious manner of it will, I hope, not render it the less acceptable. And if, in the execution of your commands, at any time I consult frankness and simplicity more than ceremony or profession. I flatter myself you will not on that account distrust the sincerity of my cordial wishes for your personal happiness and the success of your administration.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) A. Hamilton.

THE IDIOTIC ANGLOMANIAC.

Mr. Blakely Hall, in the *New York Star*, deals very severely with the American young man of the period whom he compares most unfavourably with his English cousin.

Everywhere one goes in public now, he writes, there are to be found troops of young men in evening dress, but nearly all of them wear the tailless coat. At a theatre or opera, even when they accompany ladies, the anglomaniacs apparently feel thoroughly *au fait* in what is to them a new garment. If a man were to appear in such a dress in England he would be the cause of universal derision. The shell jacket is regarded in England simply as a slight improvement upon the dressing gown or smoking jacket. A man would no more think of going to the opera there in a shell jacket than he would think of wearing his dressing gown. Originally, the jackets were worn by officers on service in India. The heat there is very great, and the officers devised a light and cool imitation of the dress suit to wear on state occasions. When they got back from service to England a great many of them kept their fondness for these light and comfortable little garments ; but at no time did they rise to the distinction and dignity of the old-time claw-hammer. Now that they have started here, however, there will be no stopping them for the next five years.

AN ANGLOMANIAC CRAZE.

It is a curious thing, by the way, that there, is no diminution of this anglomaniac craze. It is not quite true that the absurd and silly imitators of the English are beginning to drive on the left hand side of the way, but they are certainly pushing the craze for British manners, intonation, and clothes to an absurd point. For instance, a few days ago I went to a breakfast at Delmonico's, where no less than four out of seven men wore single glasses. Two of the men were from Philadelphia, and it transpired in the course of a talk that they had none of them crossed the ocean. I do not ever remember to have been in a crowd of half a dozen men in London where as many as three or four affected the single glass. A great many men who are near-sighted over there, carry a thick glass in their waistcoat pockets, and peer through it when they want to see at a distance ; but they do not attach a string to the monocle or wear it for any other purpose than that of convenience. The glass over there is by no means as common as people usually suppose. Bad actors and queer specimens of the genus swell in America are the only ones who keep up the absurd affectation.

NOT AS A DECORATION.

In England and France men often carry a glass when they wear evening dress, merely as a means of decoration, apparently. The present stage of anglomania in New York is not particularly attractive. The men have the surliness of the English without the solidity or good nature. It is too much on the surface. Englishmen are curt and reserved in public because they are afraid of the presumption of a class or grade lower than the one they chance to be born in. They are always on guard in public. From the keeper of a public house to a prince of the blood there is always the same stern and unrelenting endeavour to keep the man below from climbing up. Hence the heavily fortified armour of snobbery and austerity. This manner the New York anglomaniac has succeeded in copying, but the cardinal mistake he makes is in not knowing when to throw it all off. That is where there is such a difference between the English snob and the New York imitator. No matter how austere an Englishman may be in public, the instant that one is alone with him, and he is fully satisfied that you have a right to be in his house, he is genial, frank, and hospitable. Not so the anglomaniac. He is a cad first, foremost, and for ever.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

MADAME. MELBA.

The report of a chat with the Australian Prima Donna Mdme. Melba is given in a home paper :—

I called on Mdme. Melba on the morrow of her *debut*, and though I had not seen the morning papers, had evidence that there had been a triumph for the Melbourne girl, in all the flowers that, overflowing from her sitting-room, made the ante-chamber fragrant with lilac and abundant roses. One could have sat here for a long time with pleasure, but Madame does not keep one waiting, and, in a blue peignoir, trimmed with white lace, makes a pleasant apparition amongst the lilac and the roses. Tall, elegant, with an expressive face and more than noticeable eyes, it is a colonial product, of which the mother-country may feel proud.

"These are the flowers," I say, "the thorns——."

"There were none, or so few, that I do not think of them."

"You have been very successful, I suppose ?"

"Yes, it was a perfect triumph, and after the fourth act I was recalled three times, a compliment which, they say, has not been paid to a singer at the Grand Opera for thirty years."

"You are very happy ?"

"Oh ! intensely," cried Madame Melba, and I think that but for the dignity that does hedge in a prima donna, she would, girl-like, have clapped her hands.

"It is so very pleasant."

"And has been from the beginning, has it not ? Mr. Fallon told me that you came, and sang, and conquered."

"Yes, I began to sing in public when I was sixteen. I then performed as an amateur in concerts in Melbourne, and was greatly applauded. At the same time I used to play the organ in Scott's church and the piano in many places. But ever since I was a baby I longed to go on the stage. I dreamt of it, and desired it all the years. I thought I should die of chagrin when my mother told me I must not think of such a thing. I suppose I am a flower which can blossom only in the warmth of the footlights. I do not exaggerate when I say that I must be on the stage or I must die. It was my great success at these concerts in Melbourne that decided me to come home."

"Home ?"

"Yes, we always speak of the old country as home in Australia. So, three years ago, I came over to Paris, accompanied by Mr. D Mitchell, my father, and Mr. Armstrong, my husband. I went at once to Mdme. Marchesi, who gave me immense encouragement, and placing myself in her hands studied a year with her, during which time I learned ten *roles*. My very first *debut* was at a concert at the Salle Erard, which was given under the patronage of Gounod, and at which Messrs. Lapissida and Dupont, the directors of the Theatre de la Monnaie in Brussels, were present. After hearing me sing they were delighted, and engaged me at once for their theatre at a salary of £240 a month. Gounod has always been very kind about my voice. Do you notice that photograph of him there on the mantelpiece, on which he has written, 'To the pretty Juliette, for whom I long.' At the time of the production of his 'Romeo and Juliette' Mr. Gailhard wished to engage me for the *role* of Juliet. I spent sixteen months in Brussels, and in the meanwhile sang on occasions in London—at Covent Garden and elsewhere. Some months ago the directors of the Opera here asked me to come and sing Ophelia in Thomas' 'Hamlet,' and being anxious of the trial of the Paris opera-house I came—and conquered."

"I think so. I knew that last night, after the fall of the curtain on the fourth act. Mr. Ritt, otherwise a silent man and reserved, did nearly wring my hand off in enthusiasm, and prophesied great glories in the future. Is it not jolly ?"

"The papers ? But I suppose you never read them," I said, and was cynical.

"Oh, indeed I do," cried Mdme. Melba, who like a true English girl has not in her charming composition even the merest soupcon of affectation, "and I am very unhappy when they are unkind. This morning, though, I have no reason to be unhappy. They are almost all good to me, some very good. Those which are disposed to be unkind can only find against me that I am a foreigner. That I am an Australian girl, and proud of it."

"The crowned heads ?"

"The Princess of Wales has been very good to me, and I have special reasons for gratitude to the Queen of the Belgians, who was so very kind to me during my season in Brussels. She rarely missed one of my evenings until the death of Prince Rudolph, and always used to send for me to come to the Royal box and talk to her. She is very good, and very clever about music. I hear she is sending me a souvenir, which was not ready at the time of my farewell evening at the Monnaie. That was a triumph. Fancy, I received about sixty bouquets."

"Jewels, of which the world is so liberal when one has no need of its largesse ?"

"I have handfuls," said Madame Melba, opening a cupboard. "See here, pearls, rubies, diamonds."

"Are you wise to keep Golconda in a Parisian armoire a glace ?"

"Oh, I care nothing about them. It is applause I live for."

"Especially having an El Dorado under that lace. *Apropos*, are they giving you good terms here ?"

"They offer me £400 a month. I could have £2,000 in Berlin or Madrid ; but I am inclined to accept the Opera engagement. It is one's baptism of fire. Of course the money is little comparatively, and one could do better even in Paris. Thus, this morning, I received an offer from the manager of the Gaiety of £800 a month for a season ; but I think I shall remain at the Opera."

"Your future plans ?"

"I sing in Mr. Harris's company in June. In the winter I shall sing at the Opera here. They speak of mounting 'Lucia di Lammermoor' for me to sing in. And now admire this magnificent bouquet. It has been sent me by the Australians in Paris, and gives me more pleasure than all the others together."

"It is easy to understand the enthusiasm of the Australians over your success. It is a triumph for Melbourne to have given a prima donna to Paris."

"I want always to associate her with any triumph I may have, and for that reason have called myself Melba, from Melbourne. That was Mdme. Marchesi's idea. And, *apropos* of her, will you say that her kindness and devotion could not be surpassed ?"

"About this voice, which, in point of value, seems a better find than that of all the nuggets exhibited in the Victoria Court, have you any practices for its conservation !"

"No, I do nothing at all. I do not speak much on the days when I am going to sing. It is young and fresh, and needs no artifices. I usually dine at four and take nothing more before singing. But I make up for that afterwards, and always have a jolly good supper as soon as I get home."

I remember on a recent occasion having asked of a great American editor, with the suspicious anxiety of labour, envisaging the machine, about a phonograph which was standing in his hall, whether this was destined to kill his metier and mine. He said that one need not fear that, and I was consoled. I now almost regret that the conversation of that morning was not rather registered by the Jacquart of the pen. What else can render to you the sweetnesses of Mdme. Melba's voice.

MORE "PLEASURES OF LIFE."

Sir John Lubbock, in the second volume of his new book, bids us enjoy ourselves by moralizing on the destiny of man. Mark Tapley himself, remarks a contemporary, is said to be outdone by Sir John Lubbock now, when he actually includes among the "Pleasures of Life" a chapter on its "Troubles."

"NO DOGMAS, NO DEANS."

There is one thing, however, which fully equals Sir John's supply of good spirits, and that is his supply of good sense and of appropriate quotations. Here are two good stories, also, which are not, we think new, but which will well bear repetition. *Apropos* of outdoor games as a means to health, Sir John Lubbock tells us of "an Oriental traveller who is said to have watched a game of cricket and been much astonished at hearing that many of those playing were rich men. He asked why they did not pay some poor people to do it for them." Cricket is almost part of an Englishman's religion, so our transition to the next story is not so violent as it seems. "It is said," Sir John writes, "that on one occasion, when Dean Stanley had been explaining his views to Lord Beaconsfield, the latter replied, 'Ah Mr. Dean, that is all very well, but you must remember, no dogmas, no Deans.'"

"THE THINGS WE DO NOT KNOW."

Here, for instance, are some reflections which he makes to illustrate his "Hope of Progress." It is as true now as in the time of Newton, that the great ocean of truth lies undiscovered before us. I often wish that some president of the Royal Society, or of the British Association, would take for the theme of his annual address "The things we do not know." Who can say on the verge of what discoveries we are perhaps even now standing ? It is extraordinary how slight a margin may stand for years between man and some important improvement. Take the case of the electric light, for instance. It had been known for years that if a carbon rod be placed in an exhausted glass-receiver, and a current of electricity be passed through it, the carbon glowed with an intense light, but, on the other hand, it became so hot that the glass burst. The light, therefore, was useless, because the lamp burst as soon as it was lighted. Edison hit on the idea that if you made the carbon filament fine enough, you would get rid of the heat and yet have abundance of light. His right to his patent has been contested on this very ground. It has been said that the mere introduction of so small a difference as the replacement of a thin rod by a fine filament was so slight an item that it could not be patented.

The British Association ought to take the earliest opportunity of electing Sir John Lubbock president, in order that he might develop his view of the Undiscovered Country of Science, of which he gives us only a glimpse in this interesting chapter.

THE HEAVEN OF THE SCIENTIFIC MAN.

But Sir John Lubbock's possibilities of science are not limited to this finite world. Here, in conclusion, is his conception of the Pleasures—not any longer of Life, but of Immortality. He quotes Trench's question—

For still the doubt came back, can God provide
For the large heart of man what shall not pall,
Nor through eternal ages' endless tide
On tired spirits fall ?

To the question of the theologian Sir John Lubbock finds an answer in Science. The pleasures of immortality are to be :—

The solution of problems which have puzzled us here ; the acquisition of new ideas ; the unrolling the history of the past ; the world of animals and plants ; the secrets of space ; the wonders of the stars and of the regions beyond the stars. To become acquainted with all the beautiful and interesting spots of our own world would indeed be something to look forward to, and our world is but one of many millions. I sometimes wonder, as I look away to the stars at night, whether it will ever be my privilege as a disembodied spirit to visit and explore them. When we had made the great tour, fresh interests would have arisen, and we might well begin again.

QUEEN MARY OF BAVARIA.

The Queen-Mother of Bavaria, who died at Hohen-Schwangau on the 18th ult., was the youngest child of Prince William of Prussia (brother to Frederick William III.) and Princess Mary Anne of Hesse-Homburg. "Mariechen" was the child of the family until she married. She was still in frocks when she became engaged to Crown Prince Maximilian of Bavaria, who was almost double her age, and had many solid, manly qualities. When she took her place in the Royal household of Munich, a lovely bride of seventeen, such as she is pictured in the Gallery of Beauties collected by King Louis I., she was looked upon and treated as a child by all. She was the greatest contrast imaginable to her husband, whose preference for philosophy brought into relief her unaffected and naive ways. Pleasant, friendly intercourse and a harmonious family life were the result of the difference of character in the Royal couple. Though she was sixteen years a Queen, no stories are told of her such as are related of other Queens, only her passionate love for the simplest romping games is recorded.

SOMEWHAT OF A HOYDEN.

She was always fond of mountaineering. In this the attraction to her was not the beauty of the wild mountain scenery, but the pleasure she felt in showing her ability to outshine the nobles and the savants who formed the exclusive society of her husband, King Max. She had all the North-German's delight in observing the true-hearted simple people who live in the Bavarian mountains. She never troubled about literature ; and her library, which consisted exclusively of gifts, was untouched all the year round. If she did take a book she never read it, but, with the inattentiveness of one unaccustomed to application of any kind, abstractedly turned over its leaves, and soon put it down again. She had no love of music and played no instrument, and indeed was a stranger to all the arts. If she ever visited a theatre it was at the express wish of the King and in his society, and since his death she has never been seen at any place of amusement.

NOT OF A PRACTICAL TURN.

Still she was not of a practical turn of mind. Nothing was so distasteful to her as figures of any kind —the value of money was a mystery to her. Generous to a fault, she always gave away more than she could afford with their modest means. Her modesty and unpretentiousness were proverbial at the Court of Munich ; she loved to wear the same gown and the same cloak for years, until they were completely out of fashion, and she never liked any but the simplest materials. The contrast with her husband extended to question of religion. He, though a Roman Catholic, showed warm sympathies for Protestantism ; she, who came from a Protestant family and was not made to change her faith, early showed a decided preference for the Catholic religion, and King Max was for a long time at a loss how to prevent her from changing her faith. The Catholic religion attracted her by its unintelligible mystery. She often went to hear sermons in country churches, and attended Mass long before she became a Catholic, and allowed a simple Tyrolese priest to convert her to his Faith. Another country priest later gained her full confidence, and she took his advice on all questions. The Protestant divine who was Court Chaplain while she was Queen, never gained the least influence over her.

BLINDLY OBEDIENT.

Queen Mary was as warmly devoted and blindly obedient to King Ludwig II. as she had been to King Max. From the day of his accession she looked upon him more as a king than a son. If he did not pay her his accustomed visit during the day she would wait patiently until long after midnight, and express her delight at seeing him whenever he came, nor would she utter a word of reproach. A note, the slightest attention, one kind word from him made her supremely happy and filled her with gratitude. She never complained even later, when he neglected her cruelly. She preserved all the presents he had ever given her, and her greatest happiness was to contemplate and arrange them again and again. The catastrophe of two years ago was a terrible blow to her, but she made every effort to maintain her dignity. When she had recovered from the first shock of his death, it was her only comfort to speak of the monuments of architecture he had left behind, and to show the pictures of them to her friends.

KING OTTO.

She long hoped for the recovery of her second son, King Otto—indeed she never despaired altogether—and often fulfilled the duty so painful to a mother's heart, of visiting him at Furstenried. All her life she was sincerely attached to the Royal House of Prussia. Although the sad events of later years had made her nervous and depressed, she was exceedingly kind and considerate to her servants to the very last, and they will never cease to remember her as "good Queen Mary." She spent the last years of her life at Hohenschwangau, which she reluctantly abandoned to King Ludwig before he built Neuschwanstein on the mountain opposite. During this time she stayed at Eibinger Alp, in a roomy farmhouse which a Bavarian peasant bequeathed to her after she had been his lodger for some years. On one occasion the Queen and both her sons stayed at Hohenschwangau together ; that was perhaps her happiest time.

MOTHER AND SON.

A story is told which shows how dearly mother and son loved each other. They were gazing out of one of the windows in the frescoed hall of Hohenschwangau, with one of the finest views in the world before them —the green Schwansee in the foreground, the pine-clad hills reflected in its pure surface, and above all the noble mountains stretching on every side. The King drank in the wild beauty of lake and mountain, and raised his eyes to the sky. The Queen, who never soared too high, gazed with delight at an imposing pine which towered high above the window at which they stood. Suddenly the Queen exclaimed "What a glorious Christmas-tree this would make if we could decorate it !" The King passed his hand over his eyes, smiled, and kissed her. That was in August. In December he expressed a wish to spend Christmas at Hohenschwangau. The Queen, always willing to do what he wished, followed him thither. On Christmas-eve, with loving care, she decorated a little tree, and, as in the days when she was a mother of twenty, she rang the bell to call her children. The great event of the evening seemed over, the lights were blown out, when suddenly a gong sounded, King Ludwig took his mother's hand, and, leading her to the window out of which they had gazed together that morning in August, he pushed back the shutters and disclosed to her astounding eyes the gigantic tree lighted with a thousand wax candles, which burned bright in the frosty night, and were reflected in the snow and icicles on trees and shrubs around.

HER LAST DUTY.

Her last work was to plan a match between her son and the Duchess Sophie of Bavaria, the present Duchess of Alencon. An engagement was brought about, but was soon broken off for unknown reasons. The consequent estrangement between mother and son developed into an open breach when the Queen, who was greatly attached to the Benedictine Abbott Hanneberg, afterwards Bishop of Speyer, went over to the Roman Catholic Church against the King's wishes. In course of time she became reconciled with the King. The dropsy from which she died first attacked her about a year ago.

MADAME ALBANI.

Mr. Augustus Harris has signed a contract with Madame Albani, whereby the Canadian prima donna will give at least eight representations at the Royal Italian Opera, beginning, on June 1, with Violetta in "La Traviata." The director has now placed upon the Covent Garden stage four operas during the first fourth nights of the season, and except as to the repetition of "Les Pecheurs de Perles" next Monday, he will in the first fortnight have given a different, and usually a spectacular, work at every representation. The forethought and heavy labour in all departments which this sort of thing implies will be readily understood by those conversant with details of management. As to the more or less immediate future, "Aida," with the American soprano, Madame Valda, as the heroine, is promised to-morrow, followed on Tuesday by Boito's Mefistofele," in which Signor Massimi, who has just returned from a concert tour with Madame Albani in the United States, will make his London *debut* as Faust. The experiment tried last year of dividing the parts of Margaret and Helen of Troy will not be repeated, and both characters will be undertaken by the Scottish prima donna Miss McIntyre, Signor Castelmary being the Mefistofele. Next Thursday Madame Nordica will make her *rentree* and Mr. Barton McGuckin his *debut* in Italian opera, as Elsa and Lohengrin respectively. The magnificent chorus which hails the first appearance of the swan will be sung by a special choir of 200 voices. M.M. J. and E. de Reszke are due to-morrow week ; but their first appearance will be postponed till the eve of Derby Day, when they will probably sing in "Faust." As at present fixed, "Guillaume Tell" will be revived on Monday week for the *rentres* of M. Lassalle, when M. Lestellier (who, contrary to report, is not a new-comer as he in June, 1882, played Fra Diavolo and Don Jose in "Carmen," at Covent Garden) will make his reappearance as Arnold and the Roumanian soprano Mdlle. Lita, will *debuter* as Mathilde.

A golf course has been added to the adjuncts of the Great Pyramid. When Abbas Pasha was Khedive in Egypt, he conceived a famous plan of demolishing the monuments of the Pharaohs on the plateau of Ghizeh, to form a barrage of the Nile. It was a notion worthy the mind of a successor of Caliph Omar and the Mamelukes, while engaged in preparing for the Jews the revenge they are wreaking to-day upon their former House of Bondage. But the boldest of the French engineers shrank aghast from the task. Golf has in it a spirit of a fresh audacity not vouchsafed to Gallic engineering science. Of late years it has climbed up into the Pyrenees, invaded the Tropics, crossed the Equator, and made itself free of the Colonies in the Antipodes, and there have been attempts to plant it alongside our native thistle in the Pampas. Not to speak of the commanding ground it proposes to take up this week on the Braids, it has pressed, by way of Dornoch, towards the Arctic Circle ; and when the North Pole is discovered, the Scotsman will probably be found, not seated idly on the summit, but energetically using his iron to clear an ice-hammock, or seeking to make a canny approach to an improvised "hole" at the apex of the earth. But a cooler and more daring flight of the genius of Golf is the appropriation of the great necropolis of the Memphian Dynasties as "a nice five-hole course." A game that can thrive at the root of the Great Pyramid is surely a happy emblem of the sturdy vitality and conquering enterprise of the original land of its birth.

JACK KETCH'S OCCUPATION GONE.

The State of New York has lately decided that executions within its jurisdiction shall no longer be conducted by means of the rope, gallows, and trap ; but that for the future the more delicate resources of civilization shall be utilized, and that the capital punishment shall be inflicted through the agency of a dynamo. A man named William Kemmler will be the first to suffer under the recent law. He has been sentenced "to be killed by the passage through his body of a current of electricity" of a certain degree of intensity, and the sentence is to be acted upon next month at Buffalo. Kemmler will be tied in an arm-chair. One pole of a battery will be applied to his scalp and the other to the base of his spine. An operator in an adjoining room will press a button, and in a few seconds the man will have ceased to live. It is believed that the shock will be instantaneously effective in destroying sensibility, and that the criminal, besides experiencing no pain, will not even move after the fatal button shall have been pressed. The operator, it is understood, will be the prison surgeon. It is, of course, by mere accident that the town of Buffalo becomes the scene of the earliest execution by the new method ; but the accident is a peculiarly fortunate one, for at Buffalo there has always been a difficulty in finding any one to undertake the hangman's office. About nine years ago, for example, a difficulty of this kind arose in connection with the execution there of two men, named respectively Patrick Morrissey and John Gaffney. No one could be prevailed upon to do the painful work ; and so it fell to the lot of ex-President Cleveland, who at the time was Sheriff of Buffalo, to do it with his own hands. There cannot, we suspect, be many examples of a citizen of a free country having filled within ten years the lowest and the highest office in the state.

TERRORS FOR EVIL-DOERS.

The innovation which has been introduced in New York will, no doubt, soon be imitated elsewhere, especially if it should be found that the new method acts speedily and satisfactorily. The prospect of death on the scaffold, no doubt, possesses terrors for evil-doers ; but even in our own country, where executions are now nominally and almost literally conducted in private, a criminal has opportunities of pampering his vanity and his diseased craving for notoriety up to the very last moment of his existence. Execution by electricity will not give him the same facilities for the exhibition of bravado. He will die alone, or with only a clergyman at his side. He will not even see his executioner, nor will his executioner see him. It may be, therefore, that the new method may turn out to be a greater deterrent than the old. It will certainly be less unpleasant and brutalizing in its influence upon the individuals who may be chosen to carry out the sentence. Indeed no one individual need be directly concerned. If only the culprit be properly placed, the action of a clock can easily be so arranged as to complete the work. And if the final and conclusive disappearance of Jack Ketch be thus ensured there will be no cause for regret. It would be worth something merely to be relieved from the theatrical eccentricities of a Mr. Binns. In some other countries the public executioner is, however, a far more objectionable personage, and his permanent disappearance would be a much greater substantial gain to the public.

TWO NOTABLE EXECUTIONS.

By a curious coincidence, two very notable foreign executioners of the old and particularly horrible type have, within the past few months, quitted the world. For the future, it may be hoped, no civilized State will find it necessary to include among its paid servants such persons as the late Antonio Damiani, of Naples, and the late Senhor Januario, of Brazil. Antonio Damiani was in early life a brigand of the most murderous character. Falling into the hands of the Neapolitan troops, he was only too glad to purchase his life at the cost of becoming executioner to King Ferdinand II., better known as "Bomba." In this capacity he found plenty of work, especially between 1848 and 1859 ; but with the flight of Francis II. in 1860 his occupation ceased, and, retiring into private life, he became a farmer. Unfortunately, his naturally savage and bloodthirsty disposition was not mollified by lapse of time. He quarrelled with and strangled his own son. For this crime he was condemned to fourteen years' hard labour at Anema ; and it was while still serving out this sentence that he died the other day at the age of eighty. Even more extraordinary and frightful was the career of Januario. In Brazil it has long been the custom to select the executioner from among the ranks of condemned criminals. The chosen man remains during the rest of his life a State prisoner, but he at the same time enjoys good pay and numerous privileges. Forty-five years ago, three members—father, mother, and son—of one family were condemned to death for a most dastardly and cruel murder. The public executioner at Minas having just died, the vacant post was offered to the youngest of the three culprits. He accepted it without the slightest hesitation, and his first official act was the execution of both his parents. This promising youth was Januario.

REFORMS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

There are signs of reforms in the method of execution in other countries besides America ; but it is doubtful whether the German Government will adopt the excessively dramatic mode which has been recommended to it by a certain Leipzig inventor. His apparatus consists of a platform, nine metres square, approached by five steps. In the centre of the platform is a chair for the condemned man. Behind it stands a figure of Justice holding a pair of scales in her left hand. Under the platform is a series of electrical accumulators from which wires pass through the legs of the chair into the seat and back, and terminate in platinum plates. The patient having been seated, the executioner reads the sentence, and then, taking a wand, breaks it and deposits the pieces in one of the scales. This descends, completes the necessary connections, and so ends the matter. In Germany, indeed, reform is just now being loudly clamoured for ; public opinion having been greatly stirred by a tragedy which occurred a few weeks ago, when, it may be remembered, the imperial executioner, in a fit of jealous rage, kicked one of his assistants to death. It is contended, with some show of reason, that the crime was, to some extent, attributable to the brutalizing effects of the prisoner's occupation.

ABOUT DRESS.

In ball gowns, the simple straight skirt, with bodice fastening at the back, are chiefly worn ; the material brocaded with lovely flowers, in most cases hand worked on the stuff ; white, with roses ; creamy-yellow, with daffodils ; the palest pink, with deep tinted violets ; ruches of gauze or tulle finish off the skirt, either of the colour of the dress or of the flowers. A pretty dress in the new draped style is of pink surah, with the draperies of brown gauze, the large full sleeves being gathered high on the shoulders. A new tea-gown in the Empire style is pretty, and worthy of notice ; the materials of which it is composed are reseda cashmere and ivory watered silk ; the gown of the stuff, with chemisette of the silk. The sleeves are full to the elbow, where they are caught in by a frill, a deep frill of lace falling below to the wrist ; the loose gown is cut all in one, with a full blouse front secured round the waist by a watered silk sash, both it and the chemisette being beautifully embroidered, the design of a floral character in reseda silk and fine gold braid ; the sash ties in a large full bow below the left hip. The back of the gown is set in very full at the waist, and slightly trained. Another more elaborate gown, but of much the same cut, is in dead white velvet, with sash of gold-brocaded silk, and neckpiece of the same ; lace, the pattern outlined with gold thread, is used for the under sleeves. A very becoming new tea-gown is made of black lace and guipure over coloured silk. The model, which was intended for slight mourning, had a grey silk foundation ; over this the lace was slightly gathered into the figure in front, and formed a gathered sacque at the back. The shoulder pieces, yoke, and high collar were of rich guipure, the lace falling from the shoulders very low down ; these sleeves, being opened, showed those of grey silk, the cuffs of which were of guipure.

HINTS TO THE NOUVEAU RICHE.

The honors of the day at the late Drawing Room, says *Truth*, were decidedly carried off by Lady Dudley, who looked magnificent, and her dress (white satin, bordered with silver, and sapphire-blue velvet train, lined with white satin and embroidered with silver) was the most effective seen, and she blazed with sapphires. The Duchess of Newcastle (about whom there was much curiosity) was splendidly dressed, and was covered with diamonds, but her *debut* was not a success, for she looked pale and nervous ; nor did the appearance of the other bride, Lady William Nevill, excite much enthusiasm. Some of the girls belong to the *nouveau riche* set were far too richly dressed, and their silly, pretentious mothers might have studied with advantage the simple and very becoming toilettes of Miss Mable Forbes (which had been chosen by Lady Dudley), Lady Sybil Erskine, and Lady Emily Cadogan.

DRESS IN THE PARK.

In noting the various colours of the gowns as they pass by in the park, writes a lady correspondent, the predominance of pale grey cannot fail to be observed, Every second dress is made with a fulled waistcoat, or shirt, usually white. The black dresses, in particular, are thus relieved. Sometimes heliotrope or pale lilac are substituted for the white. The lady riders nearly all wear white vests, with men's collars and ties. Those who walk show an equal favour for white, either as shirtfronts or as a fulled drapery. The tailor-made dresses look tighter than ever. One girl, in a grey one, looks so unnaturally round as to resemble a cylinder. But a tailor-made gown need not look like that, as is proved by the grace with which a tall woman wears hers, moulded upon a form that has suffered no compression from the corset. Her lithe figure has none of the stiffness of the girl's in grey, and whereas the latter plants her feet down with a sharp jerk, as though they were made of wood, the taller lady moves with an ease and lightness that is incompatible with tightened waists and "clipper-built" shoes.

The Emperor of Austria, observes a home paper, is, for his exalted position, a man of simple, and, one might say, even democratic tastes. Before the death of his son, the Crown Prince, his greatest pleasure was to walk through the streets of Vienna in the evening arm-in-arm with his equerry. In this way he made acquaintance with the poorest parts of Vienna. He had a passion for talking with intelligent workmen on political topics, and has heard many a good story concerning himself from his unsuspecting informants. The Emperor is an ardent botanist, and every morning goes the round of the magnificent gardens and hothouses attached to his palace. He is a deep student of English literature, speaking and writing our language with ease, and most of all admires Milton's poems. The most singular trait in his character yet remains to be noted. He smokes the cheap cigars of the Viennese cabmen, and prefers them to the choicest growths of Havana.

TALES OF THREE EMPRESSES.

The subject of Court gossip has recently been taken up by so many "makers of books," that another work dealing with those who, being the great of the earth, live habitually in glass houses, does not at first sight seem to possess any special attraction. The "Cosmopolitan Recollections," however, which the author of "Random Recollections of Courts and Society" has just published (Ward and Downey) is full of good stories and interesting facts.

AN EMPRESS OF BEAUTY.

Long after the first blush of youth had faded, she was a superbly handsome woman ; her shoulders especially were magnificent, and it is noteworthy that no portraits of her exist which are not taken in evening dress. For the last twenty years, however, since the cruel illness which left her wan, and changed, and still racks her frame with cruel pain, she has obstinately refused to sit again to painter or photographer. It is her wish to live in the memory of her people with her beauty undimmed, her sculptural form unimpaired, and she shrinks with morbid dread from exposing, even to her *intimes*, the ravages she now feels powerless to hide. No woman in this century understood in so high a degree the graces and minutiæ of Royal receptions she had the rare and precious gift of tact. Always when holding her cercle at Court ceremonies she addressed a few well-chosen words to each person present, and has never been known to experience embarrassment or awkwardness when suddenly confronted with a stranger. She had the formulary of Courts at her finger-ends : in her clear, high-pitched, slightly ringing voice she improvised a conversation—mostly a one-sided one—with wonderful facility, sparing the other party even the trouble of responding, and never committing a blunder.

She took as much pains to prepare herself for a visit to a sick ward as for a State ceremony, and she submitted heroically to hours of painful manipulation before appearing in public, however humble and few the spectators she had to face, rather than they should read on her wasted features the tale of bodily suffering she tried so valiantly to suppress.

AN EMPRESS OF INTELLECT.

The Empress Augusta has never felt much love for her daughter-in-law, the Princess Victoria ; and the coolness existing between them is easily accounted for by the fact that the two women have not one common sympathy. They are both intelligent, cultured, and refined ; they have the same impulses of charity and benevolence ; but they are kept asunder by their strong personal national prejudices. They had against each other a mutual grievance on different grounds. It was not that the Empress Augusta was too German, but that she was too French ; it was not that the Princess Victoria was not German enough, but that she was too English. This apparently immaterial divergence was in reality the serious but unacknowledged reason of their lack of intimacy, which was all the more conspicuous in a Court where the little familiarities of "home life" were practised in a degree rarely found near the throne. Minor differences helped to accent their mutual relations. Disdaining for herself the artifices of make-up, wearing her hair in smooth bands, her shoes without heels, Princess Victoria had the half-pitying contempt of an intelligent woman, conscious of her moral superiority, for the beauty and elegance of a rival whose aim in life is to please and command respect and admiration. At the time of her marriage she undoubtedly loved her husband with the fond young love of a girl in her teens for a handsome and fascinating soldier. That love, embittered for a while by unreasoning and unfounded jealousy, was gradually superseded by the calm and indulgent affection of a superior matured intellect for a gentle, unresisting companion, great and strong in the eyes of the nation, upright and honourable bar none, but supple and yielding in his domestic relations. The secret of her influence over Frederick I. was the motherly nursing, the tender, flattering care she lavished on him, the intelligent soothing of his fearing, the lulling of his ambition, the occult wearing from other spheres and drawing him into her own. She repeated to him so often that "the title she most coveted was that of fire-side angel," that she led him to believe that his fireside was a temple more sacred than that of glory, and she stifled before him the impatient cry which had risen so often to her lips that others had caught the sound : "Oh, to be Empress only an hour !"

AN EMPRESS OF GOODNESS.

She is neither the nonentity nor the Griselda which it has of late been the custom to represent her. She is far from being merely a German *hausfrau*, with no thoughts save the nursery and kitchen. She is a sensible, intelligent, kind-hearted, affectionate, and simple-minded woman with a fair, gentle face, a fresh, healthy complexion, blue eyes, smooth hair, gathered in a knot on the top of her head, and an expression so kindly and sweet that no one who has come under the witchery of her tender glances has ever been heard to say she was not handsome.

ART IN POPULAR EDUCATION.

The *New York Forum* writes :—

Art forms an historic illustration of immense educational value, being the inevitable expression of the human mind, and in fact, constituting a kind of *tiers etat* of the mind's products—religion, science, art ; and this classification is especially true if we regard literature as art, or one department of literature, that of the imagination, which De Quincey calls the "literature of power." The first of these, religion, all agree to be necessary ; the second, science, to be useful ; but the third, art, is held for the most part as neither necessary nor useful, so that it is thrust into the back-ground, above all by a practical people ; and yet it is a power which cannot be put out of sight, and its function is especially to be seen in furnishing ideals of taste.

Taste supposes a correct standard. It may be described as the susceptibility to the fit and beautiful in preference to its opposite, and this finds a hundred applications. Nations, as well as men, need to be cultivated in their taste, and this becomes a matter of importance because art is so closely related to life, and because the training of the imagination raises a people above low living. The more a man becomes

"Im Ganzen, Guten, Schonen
Resolute zu leben,"

the more he emerges from the environment of circumstances into universal humanity, and cannot be a smaller or a mean man. Those who can measure themselves with beautiful things are beautiful ; for man is part animal, and the brute must be driven out of him that the sensual may not dominate the spiritual, and that the whole nature may be refined, gentled, and humanised.

In America, whose material resources have been so rapidly and astonishingly developed, and which is in danger of being given over wholly to money-making, it is needful to build upon the spiritual side and to awake a sense of the worth of things that cannot be bought or sold. Our life lacks poetry, which is the principle that keeps the civilisation of a nation from losing its vitality and lifts it into the region of inspiring ideas. That nation will fall like the image of gold iron, and clay, which is not vitalised by ideas, and which has no higher intellectual and moral life ; and, among other powerful agencies the love of art is a spiritual force, that would exert a counter-attraction to the excessive practical activity of the American character, modifying the influence of what Herbert Spencer calls our "over-civilisation," or an unnatural stimulation to habits of trained activity in industrial pursuits that leaves no time for healthful relaxation or enlarged thought. Work for the mere sake of work rather than work for the sake of life and its higher ends, does not tend to enlarge the character ; and this is one advantage of artistic work that, though severe labour, it is genial, and is the play-movement of the mind tending to the development of individuality and freedom.

"Architecture," an English writer says, "is the leading art for the social and imaginative culture of the working-classes, and it should not be a degradation to the artisan. The "unknown craftsmen" who were humble members of the great masonic guilds of the middle ages, and worked for what would now be a pittance, were the bees that built the hive, each inspired by his work, each, in a sense, a creative artist, whose hopes, fears, doubts, agonies, faith, love, and genius went into the vast structure, and this gave it its unity and spiritual language. This inspiration of the building art, of the architect or workman, is not yet ours. Much has been accomplished in America of architectural work both good and bad, but in our fast-growing cities it is essential that true principles of constructive art should prevail.

Our architecture is still uncertain (for we shall have to wait some time for the great cathedral), and it has as yet nothing distinctively American ; it does not express the leading ideas of our civilisation—its freedom, large humanity, and democratic simplicity. In public buildings we aim at effect rather than adaptation. We crowd styles. We have no respect for historic law. Yet it should not be forgotten that tastes differ ; and, as an example near home (if such an allusion be permissible), some might have wished that the costly buildings going up at Yale University had been a reminder of the history of the college as descended, like Harvard from England and the English universities, and that the style had been uniform academic English, which style, with its plain interspaces touched by rich ornamentation, has a majesty and pleasantness withal, and is capable of being reproduced, as seen in the newly-built college of Baliol, Oxford. It would thus have been a lasting education as useful as books. But others prefer the present variety, and hold that we of the new world should strike out an independent path. Taste in domestic architecture would prove that great sums could be better expended in building than in the erection of *chateaux* in crowded streets, ugly and dangerous flats of a dozen or more stories, and huge houses with florid carving but no architectural relief. In interiors, artistic decoration following the laws of harmony, and the right distribution of colour would take the place of chaotic splendour ; and slender purses, with intelligent taste to use them, would be enough for this. Parks, gardens, cemeteries, monuments, music, worship, the drama, furniture, dress, manners, conversation, made amenable to laws of rational taste, might effect an æsthetic revolution beyond the wildest dreams of the prophetic Oscar, restoring manliness and nature in place of a servile copying of old-world types, and idealess ostentation.

Mr. William O'Brien, who is one of the chief Parnellite witnesses before the Commission, and who had just concluded his evidence when the mail left, is 37 years old. Never physically robust at his best, he looks unusually fragile now. Yet, in spite of his apparent fragility, Mr. O'Brien must possess astonishing vitality. His powers of work are enormous. Mr. O'Brien has been "agin the Government" from his youth upwards. His brother was the leader of the South Irish Fenians, of whom, also, the future campaigner was an unattached member. He is a native of "rebel Cork." He began his journalistic career while still a boy, with a sketch of the Fenian leader, Captain Mackay. From Cork he gravitated to Dublin, where he joined the staff of the *Freeman*.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

EMPIRE GOWNS.

In Paris, the clinging, scanty Empire gowns have still plenty of admirers, and the rage for flat skirts, straight lines, uniform trimmings, and absence of draperies is such that a reaction is certain to set in soon. Indeed, some of the Summer gowns, in delicate and thin materials, indicate very plainly the approaching change, the draperies being arranged in Louis XVI. style. In trimmings, gold is very popular, in conjunction with almost every other colour, but, notably with black, blue, and green. A handsome gown is in dark blue silk. Each side of the skirt wide gold ribbon is arranged, panel fashion, these ribbons being veiled with blue spotted net ; the bodice has a wide plastron of gold ribbons with blue silk bands between, the whole veiled with spotted net ; the straight high collar, deep cuffs, and epaulettes are of gold softened and subdued by soft net, with which it is veiled. Black silk, with gold and black spotted net for veiling it, is a stylish combination ; so are quaker-green, the red known as "sublime," and a pretty blue grey, the net veiling used in each case being of the same shade as the dress material. Black continues to be worn in combination with green, red, blue, and terra cotta.

THE INCROYABLE COAT.

The Incroyable coat is superseding the Directoire ; many of the examples are very stylish, the long coat tails reaching to the bottom of the skirt, and the frill making a marked distinction between the two modes. In black these coats are useful, as by varying the waistcoats they can be worn with any dress ; the lapels, cuffs, and vest are usually of a contrasting or harmonising tone of colour ; thus a pretty green velvet has the lapels, &c., of fawn brocade, a chestnut brown velvet, pale pink sprigged brocade waistcoat ; a myrtle green, pale yellow facings ; a smoke grey, ivory ; and so on. Loops of ribbon fall from the waist, on the left side beneath the waistcoat ; ornamental buttons being a feature of the Incroyable coat.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The shoes are pointed too much for the comfort of the feet to which they appertain. Patent leather is still the only wear. A few tan shoes are to be seen peeping from under the skirts of dresses ; but for wearing in the afternoon park, these are scarcely orthodox, unless, indeed, the gown exactly match them in colour. The mushroom tints of greyish fawn seem more in favour this season than the tan colour which was so largely in demand last year ; but another week or two will bring new developments, and brilliant as the present season is it is yet too young to have sounded the topmost note of fashion. Ascot week achieves this ; but, so far as one may judge at present, cream colour and grey would seem to be running a close race for popularity. Sunshades are not seen in any variety just now. A single red one makes its mark. There will be battalions shortly. The large untrimmed en-tout-cas are chiefly in checks, many of them being made to match the gown. In a week or two the lace and pongee sunshades will be seen, and varieties of novelties in handles are spoken of.

CONCERNING KISSING.

A Greek author, writes an American paper, proposed to dip his pen in honey, rosebuds, violets, and all vernal blossoms, to write on the subject of kissing. Another—a poet, of course—declared that no pen could do justice to this delightful business which had not been dipped in a kiss itself. But would it not be a more sensible thing to dip the poet's lips in a kiss, rather than his pen, before setting him to the task of defining a kiss ? This charming ceremony has the honor to be of most ancient date, and to have extended its reign equally over all nations of the earth. We are able to trace it historically back as far as the termination of the siege of Troy, for we read, "Upon the return of the Grecian warriors, their wives met them, and joined their lips together with joy." But kissing was first employed in the heathen worship as a religious rite. Cicero mentions a statue of Hercules, the chin and lips of which were considerably worn by the repeated kissing of the worshippers. Traces of this ancient custom remain in our courts of justice to the present day in kissing the Testament in taking an oath before God. In the book of Genesis we read that "Jacob kissed Rachel," which is, I believe, the earliest record we have of the love-kiss, although it is to be hoped that the world was not without this delicious luxury from the creation down to that period.

THE KISSES OF OLD ENGLAND.

The great Erasmus, the revered, grave, and phlegmatic Erasmus, melts into love and playful thoughts when he thinks of the kisses of old England. "Did you know, my Faustus, the pleasures which England affords ; you would fly here on winged feet, and if your youth would not allow you, you would wish yourself a Dardalus. To mention to you one among many things, here are nymphs of the loveliest looks, good-humored, and whom you would prefer even to your favorite muses. Here also prevails a custom never enough to be commended, that wherever you come, every one receives you with a kiss, and when you take your leave every one gives you a kiss ; when you return kisses again meet you. If any one leaves you they give you a kiss ; if you meet any one the first salutation is a kiss ; in short, wherever you go, kisses everywhere abound ; which, my Faustus, did you once taste how very sweet and how very fragrant they are, you would not, like Solon, wish for ten years' exile in England, but would desire to spend there the whole of your life. Plato addressed a beautiful epigram to his mistress on the subject of her kiss, a literal translation of which is the following : "When Agathis by a burning kiss consented to repay my passion, I felt my soul coming to my lips as though it wanted to get upon those of Agathis."

A COMMINGLING OF SOULS.

Favorinus says of kissing : "What else do they do who join their lips together, but mingle souls ?" And so Aristarnetus calls a kiss "The sweet mixture of souls." The following is a literal translation of a Greek epigram : "A certain maiden kissed me one evening with moist lips ; the kiss was nectar, from her mouth emitted the odour of nectar. Now I am drunk with a kiss, having imbibed much love." This beautiful idea of the souls of lovers passing from lip to lip through a kiss was a great favorite with the Greek poets. Bion has used it with a charming effect in his matchless epitaph on Adonis, where he alludes to the happy superstition that the soul of the dying may pass into the heart of the living lover through a kiss :

Wake but a little, for a last, last kiss ;
Be it the last, but warm with life, as this,
That through my lips I may thy spirit drain,
Suck thy sweet breath, drink love through every vein
This kiss shall serve me ever in thy stead,
Since thou thyself, unhappy one, art fled !

AWAKING A MOMENT TOO SOON.

Anacreon has a fine verse on this subject, in which he describes himself as having dreamed that he was pursuing a beautiful damsel for a kiss and unhappily awaked a moment too soon :

When, as I sought to snatch a kiss,
The vision fled—the sleep of bliss ;
And left alone, I felt in vain
The torturing wish to sleep again.

Martial, the Latin epigrammatist, seems to have had very extensive ideas of what constituted the proper number of kisses which a lover may give or receive :

Come, Chloe, and give me sweet kisses,
For sweeter, sure, girl never gave ;
But why, in the midst of my blisses,
Do you ask me how many I'd have ?

I'm not to be stinted in pleasure
Then, prithee, my charmer, be kind,
For, whilst I love you above measure,
To numbers I'll ne'er be confined.

A VERY DELICATE PRACTITIONER.

"Rare Ben Jonson" must have been a very delicate practitioner in the sweet art of kissing.

For love's sake, kiss me once again,
I long, and should not beg in vain—
Here's none to spy or see ;
Why do you doubt or stay ?
I'll taste as lightly as the bee
That doth but touch his flower, and fly away.

The author of the following appears to have devoted some time to the origin and probable duration of kissing :—

When we dwell on the lips of the lass we adore
Not a pleasure in nature is wanting ;
May his soul be in heaven—he deserved it, I'm sure
Who was first the inventor of kissing.

Master Adam, I verily think, was the man whose discovery will ne'er be surpassed. Well, since the sweet game with creation began, to the end of the world may it last.

BYRON AND BURNS.

If I may add one thought of my own on the subject, or rather one feeling or intuition, I will express my belief that there has been great advance in the art since its original practice. Lord Byron stands at the apex, and must be regarded as the greatest and most profuse genius among kissers. The very breathing of some of his "Hours of Idleness" is of the intenseness of one long-draw kiss, and to whisper between one's lips the thoughts which burn through each stanza of his "The First Kiss of Love" is to feel the overwhelming power, the inspiration of bliss, capable of compacting itself in one pressure of its author's lips. But the more refined kiss, and that capable of the highest joy, is portrayed by Burns. I believe, too, that as we advance in the higher elements of love, the kiss is tinctured with the divine. The more beauty, the more devotion, the more spirituality we place in our hearts, the greater and higher will be the bliss of this manner of its expression. I therefore commend to the study of all lovers the exquisite ode, or the Scotch bard to a kiss.

Humid seal of soft affections,
Tenderest pledge of future bliss,
Dearest tie of young connections,
Love's first snowdrop, virgin kiss!

Speaking silence, dumb confession,
Passion's birth, and infant's play,
Dove-like fondness, chaste concession,
Glowing dawn of brighter day.

Sorrowing joy, adieu's last action,
When lingering lips no more must join,
What words can ever speak affection,
So thrilling and sincere as thine !

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THE FATHER OF SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Russell, "the Father of Special Correspondence," is still steadily at work. To all appearance, he likes being in harness. He has entered his sixty-ninth year, and has a vast store of stirring memories wherewithal to amuse himself when he has nothing better to do. William Howard Russell was a Dublin boy, taught in a Dublin private school, and subsequently at Trinity College, Dublin. If ever there was a man born in due time, it was this clever Irishman. At the age of twenty-one he wrote some letters for the *Times* on the potato famine, then blooming general in Ireland. Then he removed to London, and in 1853 he was called to the bar of the Middle Temple. In three years more the Crimean troubles began ; the *Times* wanted a war correspondent, and the potato-famine writer of ten years before was the man for the post.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN MAN.

Not that he knew anything about war. But he had an "all-devouring eye" and a marvellously ready pen. Russell was about thirty-three when he went to the Crimea. His famous letters were the beginning of a new department of the profession of journalism. Dr. Russell, being a plain-spoken man—when he likes—says that he witnessed the birth and the death of war correspondence. What he means is that the electric telegraph has destroyed correspondence as a literary art. With the writer at one end of the wire, and a sensation-loving public at the other, hungering for news, the earliest and the "spiciest" correspondence, in Dr. Russell's sense, has grown obsolete.

FRANK DANBY.

"Frank Danby," the authoress of a novel which is creating some sensation, especially in journalistic society—"A Babe in Bohemia"—is a sister of Mr. James Davis, whose name is remembered in connection with the defunct *Bat*, and of Miss Edith Davis, of the "Lady Guide Association." She is married, and is a bright, clever woman of the world. There are some unpleasant sketches from life in the book, and the *personnel* of a scurrilous weekly paper are described with the fidelity that comes from personal dislike and mutual enmity.

MARY F. ROBINSON.

The lady with whom English readers are familiar as Mary F. Robinson, and who is now Madame Darmesteter, has written a new book—learned and brilliantly written, of course. Madame Darmesteter has taken up her abode in Paris "for good" it would seem. Mistress as she is of so much of the best wisdom of the ages, she is only thirty-two. Born at Leamington, she studied at University College, of which she is one of the most distinguished students. Her "forte" was Greek literature. Her sister also has done some promising work as a novelist in "Disenchantment" and "Mrs. Butler's Ward."

MRS. WALFORD.

Mrs. L. B. Walford, the novelist, comes of a literary stock. Her mother was a poetess of some mark, and her father was the author of "The Moor and the Loch," a sporting work, which has come to be regarded as a classic of its kind. The young novelist commenced her career as a writer very early in life, but for years abstained from tempting fate and the publishers. She was extremely diffident about her earliest literary attempts, and, it is said, destroyed about twenty MSS. in succession as soon as they were completed. This practice has given her a great command of literary style, as is evidenced by her published books. She is nevertheless a most conscientious writer to-day, and takes infinite care over the construction and writing of her works.

THE MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD.

The Marchioness of Stafford—from whose book "How I spent my twentieth year" we have this week made several extracts—is the second daughter of the Earl of Rosslyn. In 1884 she was married at the age of seventeen summers to the Marquis of Stafford (then 32), the eldest son of the present Duke of Sutherland. The tour which embraced a visit to India extended over nine months and included trips to each of the five continents.

THE YOUNGER DUMAS.

M. Alexander Dumas, the distinguished French dramatist, is a man of the greatest regularity of life—in setting an example to his literary *confreres*. He is an early riser of early risers, being up every morning at half-past five. Believing that the best brain-work is done upon an empty stomach, he takes nothing in the way of solid food till noon. Nearly all his literary work is done in this time between six in the morning and noon. At noon he lunches, and if the weather is fine, he goes out to pick up notions on the Boulevard. At seven he dines, and is in bed at ten. He rarely or never goes to the theatre. He is a most economical man, and although very rich by reason of his successful plays, lives with the strictest economy and in a comfortable *bourgeois* style.

MADAME MARIE ROZE.

Madame Marie Roze is a Parisienne by birth. Her maiden name was Marie Roze de la Haye, and her father was a lawyer in practice in Paris. Madame Roze went through the siege of Paris, resolutely refusing to leave the city where she was born, and which before the capital was surrounded by the German Army. A pleasing tradition lingers that, on the occasion of one of the sorties, the prima donna animated the soldiers by her singing of the "Marseillaise," and sent them forth to the combat with redoubled courage in their breasts. Madame Roze nursed the sick and wounded in the Paris hospitals during the siege with a self-devotion which has made her very dear to the people of Paris, who bear her good deeds in memory. She was taught by the great Auber, and was, indeed, the pupil of whom he prophesied the most brilliant future.

MINNIE HAUK.

Opera-goers are not to be treated this season to "Carmen" with Minnie Hauk in the title-role, at least, so far as the Covent-garden series is concerned. The part was offered to the American artiste, but she would only accept under one condition—namely, that another leading part could be assured her, for instance that of Elsa in Lohengrin. As this could not be conveniently arranged, the offer was declined. Madame Hauk remains in Switzerland. The prima's great part is, no doubt, that of Carmen. She has played the *role* some four hundred times all over the globe, and this within ten years. It is curious to note that, although the work has now become world-famous, Mr. Mapleson wished to drop it at the outset because it did not "catch on" at once. The entire cast disliked it. Campanini actually declined to sing the music of Don Jose, which afterwards has been one of his great successes, and only consented to doing so by Minnie Hauk. Madame Valleria was well-nigh as determined. Yet what is she more at home in now than the part of Michaela. Minnie Hauk fairly made the work. She saw that her character was a piquant and daring one. So she threw aside stage elegance, with what success all opera *habitues* know. We have received many good artistes at the hands of the Americans, not the least of which is Minnie Hauk. She possesses the unique distinction of being an *officier de l'Academie Francaise*, a position only gained by rare artistic abilities. Her real name is Madame Hauk de Wartegg, she having married an Austrian.

THE EMPIRE BALLET.

Cleopatra, the new ballet produced a few days ago, is the most gorgeous divertissement yet witnessed and this is using a very superlative expression. Like its predecessors, it has an absolute plot which is worked out in pantomime. The Roman soldiers are having rather a good time of it in Asia Minor, though the natives are by no means unanimous in approving of the attention they bestowed on the ladies of the country, when messengers arrive with orders for Marc Antony. Presently Pharam, apparently Antony's usual courier in the affections of the Nile Empress, arrives with letters from his mistress, and the Roman summons her to appear ; in the meantime he is as proof as the saint who subsequently bore his name to the bewitchment of the women around him. But when the peerless beauty appears, gliding up the back of the stage in a boat of indescribable splendour, and advancing to woo him with all the dainty grace of a prima *ballerina's* toes, arms, limbs, and movements, the doughty General collapses. Antony goes to Egypt. In the magnificent Temple of Isis the discontented Pharam almost persuades Antony to return to his duty, country, and patriotism ; but the great Coquette appears, and Antony again succumbs, and Pharam is prevented from killing him by Cleopatra. A glorious fête is then given in Cleopatra's Palace. To describe the ballet is impossible in mere words. Evolution follows evolution, dazzling splendours of dress and colour and spangle succeed one another until the bewildered eye almost beseeches for a cessation. There seems no end to the magnificence ; it is all serpentining grace, flashing limbs, floating draperies, light motion, and colour.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Mr. John Coleman must be exceedingly popular with playgoers. The reception accorded is extraordinary. *The Silent Witness* was most lenient. There was a little applause, a little hissing, and the people filed out. No demand was made for the author, whom a disappointed pit and gallery generally visit on pillorying after a *fiasco*. During the performance, a too-zealous champion of the veteran playwright and actor indulged—or attempted to indulge—in a little "mill," in defence of the merits of the play, in the refreshment bar. He was not encouraged in his display of fervent amity.

THE AMERICAN BRANDRAM.

Mr. Charles Wyndham is going to America some day, writes a correspondent, when Still Waters Run Deep, as a milliner's shock, has ceased to prove a dollar-mint. Perhaps this is not the reason why he was so particularly kind to Mr. Sydney Woollett, the other day. In any case he was. He invited Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Robert Browning, and the Press to come to the Criterion to hear his protege recite "Elaine." Mr. Gladstone and the Press, at any rate, came. Mr. Gladstone's head, low down, on the ledge of his box, supported by two black kid-gloved hands, was the spectacle of the afternoon. He seemed hardly to take his eyes from the American Brandram, and drank in the whole poem as eagerly as if it had been a Home Rule speech from a recently-verting Unionist, M.P., Mr. Woollett is about forty. He is of medium height, a little bald, and fitted with a nice cavalry moustache. He might, from his appearance, be a new baritone recently discovered by Druriolanus for Covent-garden. His voice is pleasant, his delivery charmingly easy. He has a delicate memory of pathos, a faultless memory, and the most absolute absence of bombast or raving. It is a treat to come across a reciter who is not "elocutionary." He has an odd trick of laying stress on conjunctions, prepositions, and adverbs. "Thereafter" is a word of deep significance for him. It was unkind and unjust to speak of his recitation as "inane" ; for this hour and a half he spoke an address for Mr. Wyndham's tea and cake in the crush-room slipped, without hitch or weariness, most pleasantly away.

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The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous **spurious imitations** of them bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations,** as is universally known.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.
(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**

•HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made,** is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger **Aroma** of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy,** and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma,** and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale. This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

•HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE, For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

•HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS. A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.** "Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble). Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

•HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE. This Essence is made from the **Choicest Hops grown,** and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the **Finest Hops,** and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

•NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.

W. HAY { MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. Trade price, 5s. per lb., 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10 oz. Bottles.

NOTICE.

It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

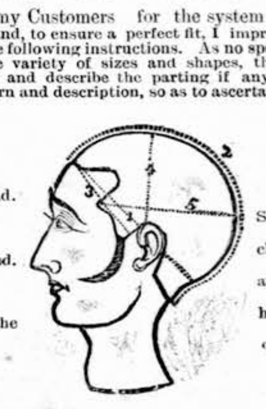
MEASUREMENT OF WIGS AND SCALPS.

I BEG to call the attention of my Customers for the system of measuring the Head for theatricals and daily wear Wigs, and, to ensure a perfect fit, I impress upon them the necessity of sending the exact sizes according to the following instructions. As no special system can be laid down for the prices of Scalps, on account of the variety of sizes and shapes, the safest mode is to cut a paper of the shape and size of the bald part, and describe the parting if any be required. If contract is to be made for price, please enclose pattern and description, so as to ascertain the cost of the article.

MEASUREMENT REQUIRED.

No. 1.—The Circumference of the Head.
No. 2.—Forehead to Pole.
No. 3.—Ear to ear, across the Forehead.
No. 4.—Ear to ear, over the top.
No. 5.—Temple to Temple, round the back.

Large Assortment of Wigs.



SPECIAL REMARKS.

Do not forget the pattern of Hair. State the style of Wig required, including the kind of parting required, and if it is to be on the left or right-hand side of Wig. Say if you require it cut and dressed.

Large Assortment of Perfumery.

V. FUCILE,

HAIR DRESSER TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
THE VICEROY OF INDIA.
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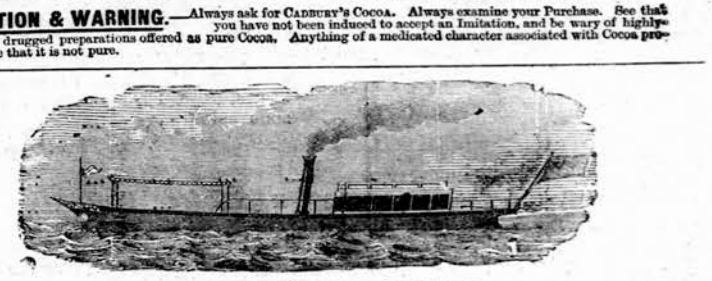
Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE · GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.



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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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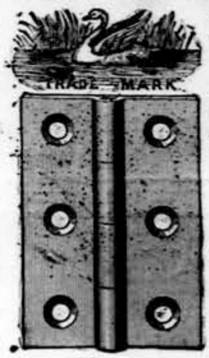

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WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

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Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay. Cooper Maden & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
• *Sold by all respectable Chemists* •
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

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QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis,* for *Scrofulous Affections,* etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

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" FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE "

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning Facilitates dentition. Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 2 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay,* Kemp & Co; *Paris,* Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exhibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84 ».

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1171 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES.
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
1172 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1167 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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Sold by all Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR ...	16
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(Guarantee One Year.)	
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" HUNTING " " "	21
" CUT HUNTING " " "	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
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A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkiing, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Invaluable to Residents in HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one

PETER MÖLLER'S

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER-OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S

WORLD FAMED

FILTERS

WORKS: MANCHESTER.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

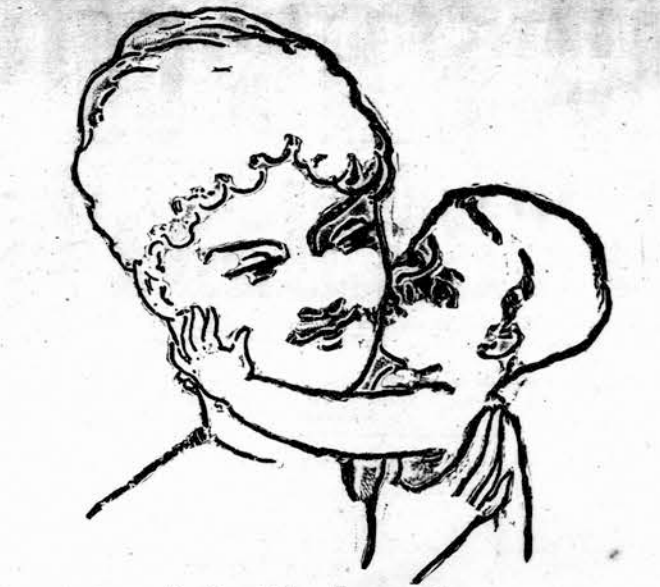
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100	Rs. 4
"FINE" " "	" 3

The above two brands of Cigarattes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.



Infantile Loveliness

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.

W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catsfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.

MRS. A. M. SLOCOMBE,
Callaton, Raleigh, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are indeed a wonderful cure, and have done my child a world of good. In less than a fortnight there was a great improvement in him, and now, at the short term of six weeks, he is almost well. He was a perfect sight on his head and face, and now there is only one small place on his head, and none on his face.

MRS. E. KNIGHT, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For **TWENTY FIVE YEARS** has maintained its **world-wide reputation** as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard **PHOSPHORIC** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

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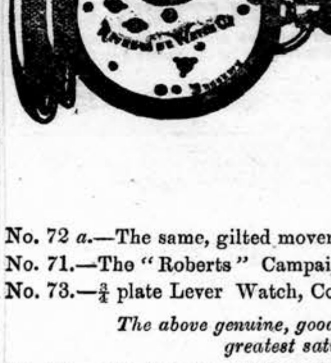

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